# THE LANCET,

FOR

MDCCCXXXVII.—XXXVIII.

In Two Volumes.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

EDITED
By THOMAS WAKLEY, Surgeon,
M.P. FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OF FINSBURY.

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# THE LANCET.

VOL. I.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1837. [1837-38.

## PREFACE.

ON one subject only, shall we address our readers in a preface to the Volume of the medical year on which we have just entered. We select that subject because it is of far greater importance than any other which relates to the science of medicine, and because it is the one which is agitating, to a considerable extent, the minds of all the medical practitioners of this country. The question to which we refer is, necessarily, that of MEDICAL REFORM, which embraces, in a series of extensive subdivisions, many other subjects, in which are involved a vast variety of topics, all of them being intimately connected with the happiness and well-being of society. At other times, questions of such paramount importance have proved most inviting to our pen, and while we were investigating the causes of misgovernment in our medical institutions, we ventured to predict that the close of the iniquitous career of the monopolists was near at hand, as well in our hospitals as in our chartered Corporations and Colleges. Although our anticipations have not been fully realized by events, still, materials have been collected, whereon must be founded a superstructure, through the existence of which there must be confirmed, at no distant period, all the objects which enlightened medical reformers are seeking to promote. The distracted state of the profession, the disjointed condition of medical interests, the insults to which medical pactitioners are exposed before petty and contemptible authorities, all combine to force on the question of an improved system of medical government upon the attention of the legislature. But here we approach a new source of mischief, and it must be confessed that the distractions in the Senate,—that the party strifes which exist and rule there,—exhibit a stronger feeling of rancour and animosity than can be discovered in any department of the profession. While the spirit of faction is dominant in Parliament,—while all the great interests of the nation are disregarded by the rival factions which are so frequently contending for ascendancy in the high offices of the State, how can it be expected that medical interests should be made an exception, and that a comprehensive and well-digested law should be enacted for the purpose of establishing a sound system of medical government, when the claims of many millions relative to local modes of government, and the behests of a still greater number of millions relative to our commercial relations with foreign countries, are utterly unheeded amidst the excite-

ment and turbulence which arise out of the furious party contests in the Legislature? Scarcely a subject can be introduced into the House of Commons which is not viewed as a party question. That the statement of such a fact, if it be true, derogates from the character of the council of the nation, cannot be denied, and that it is but too true is well known to every person who has had an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings of the two houses of Parliament. If the factious contests of the Senate were confined to that assembly, we might hope that the indignant voice of an intelligent community would awe the representatives of the people into the observance of a more discreet and dignified course of conduct; but, unhappily, the violence of party in Parliament is only typical of what is now passing throughout nearly all classes of society. Instead of being regulated in the selection of representatives by high-minded principles of national policy, it may be seen that the inhabitants of counties, of cities, and of towns, support or oppose a candidate for their suffrages, in conformity with certain previously-formed prejudices against the members of some ruling family in the whig or tory interest. So that, in reality, the strife of faction in the House of Commons is the natural result of the furious political contests which agitate the community in all parts of the empire. The state of the public mind is altogether unsuited to deliberate calmly on questions of a scientific nature. Even self-interest, promoted as it would be by the conservation of the public health, produces no sympathy or excitement on the subject of medical polity.

Under these discouraging circumstances we do not say that the members of our profession ought to be content with merely hoping for the existence of more favourable times; on the contrary, we would urge them to wage an unceasing war against the monopolists, and to expose, most industriously, the malpractices and abuses which result from maintaining the corrupt medical corporations. At the same time the whole body of the profession should be animated by one spirit of UNION. Measures which would tend to strengthen their cause should be secured at every possible opportunity, and the masses of the profession should be so completely and thoroughly organised throughout the whole of the British dominions, that the thousands of members of which it is composed might be brought to act, on any opportune occasion, with all the moral influence that it could command, upon the feelings and wisdom of the Legislature.

At the same time we feel called upon to state, that from the violence of party spirit, which still reigns in the Legislature, we believe that both time and labour would be lost in presenting petitions to the House of Commons on *medical* affairs at an early period of the ensuing session of Parliament. In January or February the odious spirit of faction may have become somewhat quieted, and it is just possible that the members of the House of Commons might then devote some attention to the SCIENCE OF MEDICINE, and to the most effectual means of preserving the PUBLIC HEALTH.

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In THE LANCET of next week will be published the Introductory Address to a COURSE OF LECTURES on the THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, to be delivered by Dr. MARSHALL HALL, on Monday next, October 2nd, in the Webb-street School of Anatomy, Southwark. The Lectures will be continued in future numbers, and the whole of the course will be included in the two volumes of THE LANCET for the present year. The general arrangement of these Lectures will be as follows:—

I. The Theory of Medicine, including

1. Anatomy.
2. Physiology.

3. Pathology.

4. Therapeutics.

Considered in their immediate application to medicine.

II. The Practice of Medicine, including

1. The Literary History.

2. The Medical History, viz.,—*a*. The Causes: *b*. The Progress.

III. The Symptoms.

IV. The various Forms and their Diagnosis.

V. The Complications, the Sequelæ, and their Diagnosis.

VI. The Treatment; the Effect of Remedies.

VII. The Prognosis.

VIII. The Morbid Anatomy, *in individual Diseases.*

IX. The Statistics of Medicine, viz.—

1. The Observation of Facts.

2. The Deductions from Facts.

In preparing every part of this Course of Lectures, but especially in the last portion, the author will have the advantage of reference to the manuscript communications of M. LOUIS, physician to the *Hôpital de la Pitié*, Paris, who has been styled by Dr. HALL, THE BACON OF MEDICINE, and whose mode of observing and collating facts, with numerous important practical and philosophical deductions therefrom, it is the declared object of the Lecturer to place before the British medical public.

The reputation which the labours of Dr. MARSHALL HALL have already obtained for him, both in England and throughout the Continent of Europe, as a physiologist, a pathologist, and a practical physician, affords the surest guarantee of the value of this important Course of Lectures.

The whole of the proof sheets of these Lectures will be revised by the Lecturer.

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Without publishing an inconvenient quantity of supplemental numbers to our Journal, it was found impossible to print in the volumes of the medical year which has just closed, the *whole* of Dr. SIGMOND'S Lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. What was to be done? We had to determine whether the lectures should be compressed so as to mutilate them, and detract from their great and acknowledged value, or whether, one portion of the course being completed, the remainder should occupy a portion of our columns in the volumes of a second year. The latter alternative, owing to the obliging acquiescence of Dr. SIGMOND, was gladly adopted. These other lectures, therefore, will be continued forthwith, until the course is completed.

The profession, we are sure, would concur with ourselves in expressing the deepest regret if any circumstance had happened, or could happen, that might prevent the publication of the lectures of Dr. SIGMOND in the exact form and arrangement in which the Lecturer would himself desire to see them printed. Every page of those lectures bears testimony to the fact, that a highly-cultivated mind has been applied to all the subjects which have been submitted to Dr. SIGMOND'S investigation.

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# ACCOUNT OF THE
# LONDON HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE,
## OPEN FOR THE
## RECEPTION OF STUDENTS DURING THE MEDICAL SESSION,
### COMMENCING OCTOBER 2ND, 1837.

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In accordance with our annual custom, we have prepared, and now present to the students of medicine who have recently arrived in London to pursue their scientific studies in the great metropolis, an account of the Hospitals and Schools which are now open for attendance on medical practice, the performance of dissections, and the recitation of discourses delivered under the name of "recognised Lectures." In addition to this information, we propose to offer them a few words of advice on the best mode of prosecuting anatomical and clinical observations, the two chief points on which their attention is forthwith to be engaged; but as a notice of these subjects should rather follow than precede a description of the means for completing a medical education, we shall at once furnish the statistical details of the establishments in question, and close that portion of our Journal with the proposed remarks on those professional topics which are more peculiarly interesting to the student at this important period of his life.

The arrangement of Institutions adopted in the following pages, is one of locality. It thus occurs that the best is not placed first among them, nor the worst last. The existing ystem of medical tuition is altogether bad. nstead of resting on the sound purpose of mparting all the knowledge which can conveyed in wards, dissection theatres, and lecture-rooms, the concocters of the ri. la of medical education have based their scheme on a principle of barter, in which nothing is detectable but an exchange of money, for tickets of admission, between teachers and pupils, the latter having simply to pay their money at the schools, and make an occasional *show* of attendance at the receipt of custom until the time arrives for receiving certificates containing allegations of a *bonâ fide presence*. At least, with *this*, the Boards of Examiners at the Colleges and Halls are content, though the students may evince more wisdom in this respect than the makers of the absurd and wicked laws by which the profession is at present governed. It would thus, however, seem to matter but little at what establishment the entrances of a pupil were made. Accordingly, although there really exist important differences in this respect, if the student will avail himself of superior advantages, yet, as we have already said, we do not mean to indicate the inferiority of any school by the position which it occupies in the subjoined list. In arranging its contents, we have merely proceeded from east to west, commencing at Whitechapel and ending at Pimlico,—first of all, however, describing the regulations of the Apothecaries' Company and the College of Surgeons, as guides to the number and extent of payments which it is necessary to make, according as the pupil intends to present himself as a candidate for examination at either or both of those worthless Institutions.

ABSTRACT OF

# REGULATIONS OF APOTHECARIES' HALL.

*(The Hall is situated in Union-street, Blackfriars.)*

The Examiners at this Institution require candidates for examination for the licence of the Company, to bring to the Board (besides indentures of apprenticeship) certificates of having paid money for attendance on lectures, dissections, and medical practice, as follows:—

Students whose attendance on lectures shall commence, or has commenced, on or after the 1st October, 1835, will be required to produce certificates of having attended, during three Winter and two Summer Sessions, lectures in the following order, and medical practice from the commencement of the second, to the termination of the third Winter Session.

(The Winter Medical Session is to be understood as commencing on the 1st of October, and terminating in the middle of April, with a recess of fourteen days at Christmas; the Summer Session as commencing on the 1st of May, and ending on the 31st July.)

*First Winter Session.*

Chemistry.
Anatomy and physiology.
Anatomical demonstrations in the dissecting rooms.
Materia medica and therapeutics.

*Second Winter Session.*

Anatomy and physiology.
Anatomical demonstrations.
Dissections.
Principles and practice of medicine.
Medical practice of an hospital.

*First Summer Session.*

Botany; and such other branches of study as may improve the student's general education.

*Second Summer Session.*

Botany, if not attended during the first Summer Session.
Midwifery and diseases of women and children.
Forensic medicine.
Medical practice of an hospital.

*Third Winter Session.*

Dissections.
Principles and practice of medicine.
Midwifery, with attendance on cases.
Medical practice of an hospital or dispensary

The student is required to attend the medical practice of a recognised hospital, from the commencement of the Second Winter to the termination of the Second Summer Session, and from that time to the end of the Third Winter Session, at an hospital or recognised dispensary.

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ABSTRACT OF

# REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

*(The College is situated in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.)*

The College of Surgeons requires candidates to bring "proof" in the shape of "certificates,"—

1. Of being twenty-two years of age.
2. Of having been engaged five years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.
3. Of having studied anatomy and physiology, by attendance on lectures and demonstrations, and by dissections, during two anatomical seasons. (An anatomical season is understood to extend from October to April inclusive, and to comprise, at least, 140 lectures on anatomy and physiology, occupying not less than one hour each, given on separate days; and at least one hundred demonstrations of the like duration, given in a similar manner; exclusive of dissections, of which distinct certificates are required.)
4. Of having attended, at least, two courses of lectures on surgery, delivered in two distinct periods or seasons, each course to comprise not less than sixty lectures.
5. Of having attended lectures on the practice of physic, on chemistry, and on midwifery during six months; and on botany and materia medica during three months.
6. Of having attended during twelve months the surgical practice of a recognised hospital in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen; or for six months in any one of such hospitals, and twelve months in any recognised provincial hospital.

## ORDER OF ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES, &c.

FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THOSE WHO INTEND

## TO PASS BOTH THE HALL AND THE COLLEGE.

The following scheme indicates the "order of study," to be observed in complying at one and the same time with the regulations of both the Apothecaries' Society and the College of Surgeons.

*First Winter Session.*

Chemistry.
Anatomy.
Physiology.
Anatomical demonstrations in the dissecting rooms.
Materia medica and therapeutics.*
Principles and practice of surgery.

*First Summer Session.*

Botany.
Surgical practice of an hospital.

*Second Winter Session.*

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Anatomical demonstrations in the dissecting rooms.
Dissections.
Midwifery and diseases of women and children.*
Principles and practice of medicine.
Principles and practice of surgery.
Medical and surgical practice of an hospital.

*Second Summer Session.*

Botany, if not attended during the first Summer Session.
Forensic medicine.
Practical midwifery.
Medical and surgical practice of an hospital.

*Third Winter Session.*

Dissections.
Midwifery and diseases of women and children.
Principles and practice of medicine.
Medical practice of an hospital or dispensary.

* In our list of schools the words "materia medica" are designed to indicate also *therapeutics;* and the word "midwifery" is intended to include *diseases of women and children,* but the wiseacres who draw up CURRICULA OF MEDICAL EDUCATION do not wish it to be understood that those diseases, and *therapeutics,* have anything to do with medicine and surgery. It is surprising that the professor-makers in the colleges and hospitals have not yet found an excuse for instituting courses on diseases of the urinary organs, including stone in the bladder and geology.

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## LONDON HOSPITAL.

(*Whitechapel Road.*)

SURGEONS.—Mr. Andrews, Mr. John Scott, Mr. Luke.
PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Frampton, Dr. Billing, Dr. Gordon.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Adams, Mr. Curling.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Cobb, Dr. Davies, Dr. A. Frampton.

TERMS OF HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

| *Medical Practice.* | *Surgical Practice.* |
|---|---|
| Twelve months.....10 guineas | Twelve months .....20 guineas |
| Perpetual .....20 guineas | Ditto, as dressing pupil..30 guineas |
| Apothecaries' fee..... 1 guinea. | Six months ditto..... ..20 guineas. |

Clinical Lectures; by Drs. Gordon and Davies, Messrs. Scott and Luke.—Lectures on Morbid Anatomy; by Mr. Curling.

*Times of Attendance of the Medical Officers.*

Mr. Andrews, Mondays and Thursdays.
Mr. Scott, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Mr. Luke, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Dr. Frampton, Mondays and Thursdays.
Dr. Billing, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dr. Gordon, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
All at 12 o'clock.

In-patients are admitted on Tuesdays, at 11 o'clock; the out-patients are seen daily.
The Assistant-Surgeons attend—Mr. Hamilton, on Tuesdays and Fridays; Mr. Adams, on Mondays and Thursdays; Mr. Curling, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

[We have received from the Hospital the following paragraph:—The London Hospital, from its proximity to the Docks, and many large manufactories, receives more patients with accidents than any other hospital in London. According to some published reports, the accidents vary in number from 60 to 90 weekly. Each pupil who becomes a dresser, has abundant opportunities of occupying himself with *actual* practice. There are three dresserships given away as prizes, yearly, the successful candidates being first required to dress the out-patients for a year, by which means, those pupils, in fact, obtain two years' hospital practice gratuitously.]

## LONDON HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Anatomy and Physiology; by Messrs. Luke, Hamilton, and Adams, daily, at half past 2, except Saturdays.

| | |
|---|---|
| First division | £3 5 0 |
| One session | 8 8 0 |
| Unlimited | 10 10 0 |

Anatomical Demonstrations & Dissections; by Mr. Adams, daily, at a quarter past 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Each course | £3 3 0 |
| Unlimited | 10 10 0 |

Surgery; by Mr. Scott, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half past 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £3 3 0 |
| Two courses | 5 5 0 |
| Unlimited | 5 5 0 |

Medicine; by Drs. Davis and Cobb, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at half-past 8, A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £4 4 0 |
| Two courses | 6 6 0 |
| Unlimited | 7 7 0 |

Materia Medica; by Mr. Pereira, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £3 3 0 |
| Two courses | 4 4 0 |
| Unlimited | 4 4 0 |

Midwifery; by Dr. F. H. Ramsbotham, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10, A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £3 3 0 |
| Two courses | 5 5 0 |
| Unlimited | 7 7 0 |

Chemistry; by Mr. Pereira, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10, A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £4 4 0 |
| Two courses | 7 7 0 |
| Unlimited | 8 8 0 |

Botany; by Mr. Quekett, in the Summer.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £3 3 0 |
| Unlimited | 4 4 0 |

Medical Jurisprudence; by Drs. Ramsbotham and Frampton, in the Summer.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £3 3 0 |
| Unlimited | 4 4 0 |

Comparative Anatomy, in the Summer; by Dr. Little.

General fee for attendance on all the above lectures qualifying for examination at the College and Hall, £50.

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## GUY'S HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK.

SURGEONS.—Mr. Key, Mr. Morgan, Mr. B. Cooper.
PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Bright, Dr. Addison, Dr. Babington.

*Surgical Practice.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six months | £20 0 0 | Twelve months | £26 6 0 |
| A second entry within two months | 6 11 0 | Surgeon's dresser, six months | 32 2 0 |
| | | Ditto, one year | 51 2 0 |

*Medical Practice.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perpetual | £24 4 0 | Eighteen months | £15 15 0 |

*Times of Attendance of the Medical Officers.*

Mr. Key, Mondays and Thursdays.
Mr. Morgan, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Mr. B. Cooper, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Mr. Callaway, daily.
Dr. Bright, Mondays and Fridays.
Dr. Addison, Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Dr. Babington, Mondays and Thursdays.
The Physicians all at half-past twelve.

Patients taken in at 10, on Wednesdays; surgeons' out-patients on Thursdays, at 11; physicians' out-patients on Friday, at 11.

The Eye Infirmary is attended by Mr. Morgan, on Mondays and Fridays at 12. Surgical clinical lectures and instructions, it is said, will be given.

The clinical wards will open the first week in November, when clinical lectures will be given by the physicians. A Lying-in charity is attached to the hospital. Morbid-anatomy demonstrations at one o'clock.

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## GUY'S SCHOOL.

Anatomy and Physiology; by Messrs. B. Cooper and Cock, daily, at 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course of six months | £5 5 0 |
| Perpetual | 10 10 0 |

Demonstrations and Dissections; by Messrs. Cock and Hilton, daily, at 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £3 3 0 |
| Perpetual | 10 10 0 |

Surgery; by Messrs. Key and Morgan, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 8, P.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single course, October to April, | £3 3 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 5 0 |

Medicine; by Drs. Bright and Addison, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half-past 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £4 4 0 |
| Two courses | 6 6 0 |
| Perpetual | 8 8 0 |

Materia Medica; by Dr. Addison, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| One course | £3 3 0 |
| Perpetual | 4 4 0 |

Midwifery; by Dr. Ashwell, daily, at half-past 8, A.M.

One course ..... £3 3 0
Two courses ..... 5 5 0
Perpetual ..... 6 6 0

Chemistry; by Messrs. Aikin and Taylor, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at a quarter to 10, A.M.

One course ..... £4 4 0
Two courses ..... 6 6 0
Perpetual ..... 8 8 0

Botany; by Messrs. Johnson and Bird, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 12.

Perpetual ..... £3 3 0

Medical Jurisprudence; Mr. Taylor, on Mondays and Fridays, at a quarter to 10.

One course ..... £3 3 0
Perpetual ..... 4 4 0

Lectures on the Teeth; by Mr. Bell.

Perpetual ..... £2 2 0

(Gratuitous to the Anatomy Pupils.)

Comparative Anatomy; by Mr. T. W. King, on Mondays and Wednesdays, at a quarter to 7.

Perpetual ..... £2 2 0

Natural Philosophy; by Mr. G. Bird, on Mondays, at 8, P.M.

Each course ..... £1 1 0

## ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK.

SURGEONS.—Mr. Travers, Mr. Green, Mr. Tyrrell.
PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Williams, Dr. Roots, Dr. Burton.

*Surgical Practice.*

Surgeons' Pupil, six months .... £20 0 0
—— a second entry, if within 2 months .. 6 12 0
—— One year ..... 26 6 0

*Medical Practice.*

One year and a half ..... £15 15 0
Unlimited ..... 24 3 0
Dresser, six months ..... 32 12 0
—— One year ..... 51 2 0

*Times of Attendance of the Medical Officers.*

Mr. Travers, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 9.
Mr. Green, Wednesdays & Saturdays, at 11.
Mr. Tyrrell, Mondays and Thursdays, at 9.
Mr. South sees the out-patients on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 11.
Dr. Williams, Mondays and Thursdays.
Dr. Roots, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Dr. Burton, Tuesdays and Fridays.
All at one o'clock.
Dr. Lister sees out-patients Tues. & Thurs.

Operations performed on Fridays.

Clinical lectures to the dressers' and surgeons' pupils, by Mr. Travers, Mr. Green, Mr. Tyrrell, and Mr. South.

Clinical lectures to the physicians' pupils, by Dr. Williams, Dr. Roots, and Dr. Burton.

The admission day for patients is Tuesday at ten o'clock, precisely. Accidents and cases of emergency received at all hours. Post-mortem examinations at one, by Dr. Barker.

## ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL.

Anatomy and Physiology; by Mr. Mackmurdo and Mr. Solly, daily, at half past 2.

First division ..... £5 5 0
Second division ..... 4 4 0
One session ..... 8 8 0
Unlimited ..... 10 10 0

Dissections and Demonstations; by Mr. B. Travers, jun., and Mr. Clark, daily, at 10.

Unlimited ..... £5 5 0

Surgery; by Messrs. Travers and Tyrrell, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8, P.M.

Single course ..... £3 3 0
Unlimited ..... 5 5 0

Medicine; by Dr. Williams, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 11.

One session ..... £5 5 0
Unlimited ..... 6 6 0

Materia Medica; by Dr. Burton, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 4.

Unlimited attendance ... £4 4 0

Midwifery; by Dr. Cape, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 12.

First course ..... £3 3 0
Second course ..... 2 2 0
Unlimited ..... 6 6 0

Chemistry; by Mr. Phillips, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 11, and Mondays at 12.

One session ..... £5 5 0
Unlimited ..... 6 6 0

Botany; by Mr. Cohen, in the Summer.

Single course ..... £3 3 0
Unlimited ..... 4 4 0

Medical Jurisprudence; by Drs. Lister and Barker, in the Summer.

Single course ..... £3 3 0
Unlimited ..... 4 4 0

Lectures on Morbid Anatomy; by Dr. Barker, on Tuesdays, at 4.

## GRAINGER'S SCHOOL,

*Webb-street, Maze Pond, Southwark.*

Anatomy and Physiology; by Messrs. Grainger and Pilcher, daily, at half-past 2.

Half the session ..... £5 5 0
The whole session ..... 8 8 0
Perpetual ..... 10 10 0

**Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy**; by Messrs. Barron and Walker, daily, except Saturdays, at a quarter past 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 | 5 | 0 |

**Surgery**; by Mr. Pilcher, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a quarter to 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 | 5 | 0 |

**Medicine**; by Dr. Marshall Hall, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a quarter to 7 in the evening. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on Monday evening, October 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £1 | 4 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 6 | 6 | 0 |

**Materia Medica**; by Dr. Dickson and Mr. Everitt, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at a quarter to 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perpetual | £4 | 4 | 0 |
| Perpetual entry to Materia Medica and Botany, if made at one payment | 7 | 7 | 0 |

**Midwifery**; by Dr. F. H. Ramsbotham on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past 8, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course, embracing the entire session | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Two sessions entered together | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 6 | 6 | 0 |

**Chemistry**; by Mr. Cooper, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at a quarter to 10, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £5 | 5 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 6 | 6 | 0 |

**Botany**; by Dr. Dickson, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a quarter to 10, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Perpetual entry to the Botany and Materia Medica, if made at one payment | 7 | 7 | 0 |

**Medical Jurisprudence**; by Dr. S. Smith and Mr. Cooper, in the Summer.

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## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, SMITHFIELD.

SURGEONS.—Mr. Vincent, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Earle.
PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Hue, Dr. Latham, Dr. Roupell.
ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Messrs. Stanley, Lloyd, and Skey.
ASSISTANT-PHYSICIANS.—Drs. Burrows, Farre, and Jefferson.

*Surgical Practice.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six months | £18 | 10 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| Dresser, 6 months | 37 | 16 | 0 |
| Ditto, 12 months | 52 | 10 | 0 |

*Medical Practice.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nine months | £12 | 12 | 0 |
| Eighteen months | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 31 | 10 | 0 |

*Times of Attendance of the Medical Officers.*

Mr. Vincent, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Mr. Lawrence, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Mr. Earle, Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.—All at half-past 12.
Dr. Hue, Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past 11.
Dr. Latham, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at one o'clock.
Dr. Roupell, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.—At half-past 12.

One of the assistant physicians attends daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of eleven and two, at the physician's out-patients' room, to prescribe for the medical out-patients, and casualty cases.

Inspections of morbid anatomy, in the pathological theatre, at 11 o'clock, by Dr. Pardoe, Mr. Wormald, and the house-surgeons.

Clinical lectures weekly in the theatre, during the Summer, by Dr. Latham, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Earle.

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## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S SCHOOL.

**Anatomy and Physiology**; by Mr. Stanley, daily, except Saturdays, at half-past 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Two courses, or one session | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 10 | 10 | 0 |

**Demonstrations and Dissections**; by Messrs. Wormald and M'Whinnie, daily, at 9, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Two courses, or one session | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 10 | 10 | 0 |

**Surgery**; by Mr. William Lawrence, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course, or session | £5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 7 | 7 | 0 |

Medicine; by Drs. Latham and Burrows, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 8, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course, or session .. | £5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 7 | 7 | 0 |

Materia Medica; by Dr. Roupell, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course, or session .. | £5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 7 | 7 | 0 |

Midwifery; by Dr. Rigby, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First course..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Chemistry; by Messrs. Brande and Griffiths, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course ..... | £4 | 4 | 0 |
| Two courses, or one session ..... | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 8 | 8 | 0 |

Botany; by Dr. F. Farre, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Medical Jurisprudence; by Drs. Roupell and Burrows, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Comparative Anatomy; by Dr. A. Farre, £1 1 0, the course.

Natural Philosophy; by Mr. Griffiths, £1 1 0, the course.

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## BARTHOLOMEW-CLOSE LECTURE ROOM.

93, *Bartholomew-close, near the Eastern Gate of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

Medicine; by Dr. Venables, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single session..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Materia Medica; by Dr. Epps. Commence Oct. 4, at a quarter to 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A three months' course.. | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| A session course ..... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Midwifery; by Dr. Waller, quarter before 6, P.M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For a single course..... | £2 | 2 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Perpetual entry to all the above three courses, £12 12.

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## ALDERSGATE-STREET SCHOOL,

*Aldersgate-street.*

Anatomy and Physiology; by Mr. Skey, daily, at half-past 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Two courses ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 8 | 8 | 0 |

Demonstrations, with Dissections; by Messrs. Skey, Rees, and White, daily, at 9' A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Two courses ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 7 | 7 | 0 |

Unlimited attendance on the Anatomical Lectures, Demonstrations, and Dissections, £14 14 0.

Surgery; by Mr. Skey, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Unlimited to Anatomy, Demonstrations, and Surgery, £17 17 0.

Medicine; by Dr. Hope, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a quarter past 8, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single course ..... | £4 | 4 | 0 |
| Two courses (one session) | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 6 | 6 | 0 |

Materia Medica; by Mr. Pereira, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half-past 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Midwifery; by Mr. Walford, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a quarter to 6, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Two courses ..... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Chemistry; by Mr. Pereira, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Two courses (one session) | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 6 | 6 | 0 |

Chemistry and Materia Medica, conjointly.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course of each..... | £5 | 5 | 0 |
| Two courses of each.... | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Unlimited to both ..... | 9 | 9 | 0 |

Botany; by Mr. Quekett.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Medical Jurisprudence; by Dr. S. Smith and Mr. Pereira.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single course ..... | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Comparative Anatomy; by Professor Grant, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6, P.M., to commence October 10, 1837.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course ..... | £1 | 1 | 0 |

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## NORTH LONDON SCHOOL.

20, *Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-square,* in the immediate vicinity of the Middlesex and North London Hospitals, and contiguous to St. Bartholomew's.

Anatomy and Physiology; by Mr. P. B. Lucas, daily, except Saturday, at half-past 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session..... | £5 | 0 | 0 |
| Half session ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 |

Perpetual to practical

and descriptive anatomy, if entered to at once..... £12 0 0

Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy; by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Pettigrew, and Mr. Grove, daily, except Saturdays, at 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session..... | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| Half session ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 |

Surgery; by James Wardrop, M.D., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session..... | £5 | 0 | 0 |
| Half session ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Medicine; by Dr. Ryan, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 9, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session..... | £5 | 0 | 0 |
| Half session ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Materia Medica; by Dr. Steggall, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session ..... | £4 | 0 | 0 |
| Half session ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Midwifery; by Dr. Ryan, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session ..... | £5 | 0 | 0 |
| Half session ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual to medicine and midwifery, if entered to at once..... | 11 | 0 | 0 |

Chemistry; by Dr. Ure and Mr. H. Lewis, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session..... | £4 | 0 | 0 |
| Half session ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Botany, in the Summer; by Dr. Wilks.

Medical Jurisprudence, in the Summer.

Morbid Anatomy; by A. Ure. Fee for session, £1.

General fee for the whole of the lectures required by the College and Hall, £35.

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## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

(*Gower-street, St. Pancras.*)

SURGEONS.—Messrs. Cooper, Liston, and Quain.
PHYSICIANS.—Drs. Elliotson, Thomson, and Carswell.
OBSTETRIC PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Davis.

*Admission to Practice and Clinical Lectures.*

Students who have entered at University College to three medical courses of six months' duration, (two courses of three months' duration being considered equivalent to one of six months,) are to pay as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perpetual to the medical and surgical practice - - - | £26 | 5 | 0 |
| One year physicians' and surgeons' practice - - - - | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| One year physicians' or surgeons' practice, separately - - | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Six months physicians' and surgeons' practice - - - | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Six months physicians' or surgeons' practice, separately - - | 10 | 10 | 0 |

Pupils who have not entered to lectures in the College as above specified:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perpetual to the medical and surgical practice - - - - | £36 | 15 | 0 |
| One year physicians' and surgeons' practice - - - - | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| One year physicians' or surgeons' practice, separately - - | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Six months physicians' and surgeons' practice - - - | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Six months physicians' or surgeons' practice, separately - | 15 | 0 | 0 |

*Times of Attendance of the Medical Officers.*

Mr. S. Cooper, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at one o'clock.

Mr. Liston, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at one.

Mr. R. Quain, daily, at nine.

Dr. Elliotson, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at one o'clock.

Dr. Thomson, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at one.

Dr. Carswell, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at two.

House surgeons, physicians' clerks, and surgeons' dressers, are selected from students of the College, without additional payments.

The physicians' and surgeons' visits are made daily at 1 and 2, during the Winter Term. Clinical lectures several times a week.

Taking-in days, Tuesdays, at half-past 11. Dr. Davis, Dr. Carswell, and Mr. Quain, see out-patients daily in the morning.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL,

*Gower-street, St. Pancras.*

Anatomy and Physiology; by Professor Sharpey, daily, at 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire term | £6 | 0 | 0 |
| First half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Second half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Demonstrative Anatomy; and Dissections by Professor Richard Quain, and Messrs. Ellis and Morton, daily, at 10, A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire term | £6 | 0 | 0 |
| First half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Second half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Surgery; by Professors S. Cooper and R. Quain, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 7, P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The term | £4 | 10 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Medicine; by Professor Elliotson, daily, except Saturdays, at 8, P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire term | £6 | 0 | 0 |
| First half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Second half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Materia Medica; by Professor A. T. Thomson, daily, except Saturday, at 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire term | £6 | 0 | 0 |
| First half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Second half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Midwifery; by Professor Davis, daily, at 9, A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire term | £5 | 0 | 0 |
| First half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Second half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 7 | 0 | 0 |

Chemistry; by Professor Graham, daily, at 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire term | £6 | 0 | 0 |
| First half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Second half | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Botany; by Professor Lindley, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Summer course | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| Two courses (Autumn, Summer) | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Medical Jurisprudence; by Prof. A. T. Thomson, in the Summer.

Comparative Anatomy; by Prof. Grant, daily, except Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3. The course, £1.

Zoology; by Professor Grant, in February; Recent Zoology, fee, 3*l.*; Fossil Zoology, in May, fee, 1*l.*

(Attendance on these two courses by Professor Grant, is recognised by the Army Medical Board as equivalent to the course of Natural History required as a qualification for army surgeons.)

In addition to the foregoing payments for each class, students not nominated by proprietors must pay 5*s.* additional for every pound until this extra payment amounts to 4*l.* 10*s.*; and a college fee of 10*s.* for one class, and 1*l.* for two or more classes, is to to be paid by each student every session: in a course of short duration this fee is diminished. Payment of the matriculation fee of 2*l.* will relieve the student during the whole course of his study, from the payment of the College fee.

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## SYDENHAM COLLEGE,

*Grafton-street, Gower-street.*

Anatomy and Physiology; by Mr. W. Wilson, daily, except Saturdays, at 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Half session | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| Entire session | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 8 | 0 | 0 |

Anatomy with Demonstrations; by Mr. W. Wilson, daily, except Saturday, at 9, A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Half session | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| Entire session | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 8 | 0 | 0 |

Medicine; by Dr. Marshall Hall, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Half session | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| Entire session | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Surgery; by Mr. Dalrymple, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6, P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Materia Medica; by Mr. Barnes, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course | £2 | 0 | 0 |
| Two courses | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Midwifery; by Dr. Heming, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7, P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Comparative Anatomy; by Professor Grant, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 P. M. Fee £1 1*s.*

Chemistry; by Mr. Turner, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session | £5 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 8 | 0 | 0 |

Botany; by Mr. Hoblyn, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course | £2 | 0 | 0 |
| Two courses | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Medical Jurisprudence; by Mr. Barnes, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course | £2 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 3 | 0 | 0 |

General fee for the whole of the lectures required by the College and Hall, £45.

(In consequence of an increased payment being demanded by way of fee for admission to witness the practice at the North London (or University College) Hospital,

from those pupils who are not students of University College, the lecturers of Sydenham College announce that they will deduct the amount of that increase from the whole amount of the fees for entrance paid by each student to the lectures delivered at Sydenham College.)

## KING'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL, STRAND.

Anatomy, descriptive, surgical, and practical; by Professor Partridge, daily, at 9, A. M.; and Mr. H. Latter (Demonstrator), and Mr. M'Dougal (Prosector), daily, from 10 o'clock till 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First division | £4 | 4 | 0 |
| Second division | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Entire session | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 9 | 9 | 0 |

Physiology; by Professor Todd, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First division | £4 | 4 | 0 |
| Second division | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Entire session | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 9 | 9 | 0 |

Surgery; by Professor Arnott, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8, P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session | £4 | 4 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 6 | 6 | 0 |

Medicine; by Professor Watson, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Second division | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Entire session | £5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 7 | 7 | 0 |

Materia Medica; by Professor Royle, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10, A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Second division | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Entire session | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 7 | 7 | 0 |

Midwifery; by Professor Ferguson, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session | £4 | 4 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 6 | 6 | 0 |

Chemistry; by Professor Daniell, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First division | £4 | 4 | 0 |
| Second division | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Entire session | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 10 | 10 | 0 |

Botany; by Professor Don, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Medical Jurisprudence; by Professor Fergus, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entire session | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Comparative Anatomy; by Professor Jones.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The session | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Other lectures connected with medicine, are given in the Summer.

The courses which students are required to attend, by the College and the Hall, may be attended at King's College for £57 15s.; or for students nominated by proprietors, £53 10s. The matriculation fee is £1 1s. additional.

## MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

(*Charles-street, Tottenham-court Road.*)

Surgeons.—Messrs. Mayo, Arnott, and Tuson.
Physicians.—Drs. Hawkins, Watson, and Wilson.
Physician Accoucheur.—Dr. Ley. Assist.-Surg.—Mr. Shaw.

| *Surgical Practice.* | | | | *Medical Practice.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three months | £10 | 10 | 0 | Three months | £6 | 6 | 0 |
| Six months | 15 | 15 | 0 | Six months | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Twelve months | 21 | 0 | 0 | Nine months | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Dresser, 9 months | 21 | 0 | 0 | Twelve months | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Dito, 12 months | 31 | 10 | 0 | Perpetual | 22 | 0 | 0 |

*Times of Visit of the Medical Officers.*

Mr. Mayo, Wednesday and Saturdays.
Mr. Arnott, Mondays and Thursdays.
Mr. Tuson, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dr. Hawkins, Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays.
Drs. Watson and Wilson, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Each physician at half-past 12.

In-patients admitted at 12 on Tuesdays. Out-patients seen at 12 on Thursdays, by the physicians. Operations on Fridays. Clinical lectures generally on Saturdays. From the dressers the house-surgeons are selected.

## MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Anatomy and Physiology; by Messrs. Tuson and Shaw, daily, at 2.

One course.....£4 4 0
One session..... 6 6 0
Perpetual ..... 10 10 0

Demonstrations and Dissections; by Messrs. Tuson, Shaw, and Lonsdale, daily, at 11.

One course.....£4 4 0
One session..... 6 6 0
Perpetual ..... 10 10 0

Anatomy, Physiology, Demonstrations, and Dissections, together.

One course.....£6 6 0
One session ..... 10 10 0
Perpetual ..... 16 16 0

Surgery; by Mr. Mayo, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7, P.M.

One session .....£3 3 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0

Medicine; by Dr. Copland, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3.

One course.....£3 3 0
One session ..... 5 5 0
Perpetual ..... 6 6 0

Materia Medica; by Dr. Macreight, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9, A.M.

One course.....£3 3 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0

Midwifery; by Dr. Sweatman, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10.

One session .....£3 3 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0

Chemistry; by Mr. Everitt, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10.

One session .....£5 5 0
Perpetual ..... 6 6 0

Botany; by Mr. Meade, in the Summer.

Perpetual .....£3 3 0

Medical Jurisprudence; by Dr. Leighton, in the Summer.

One session .....£3 3 0
Perpetual ..... 4 4 0

Perpetual to all the above, in one payment, £45.

Clinical Lectures, by Messrs. Mayo, Arnott, and Tuson; and Drs. Hawkins, Watson, and Wilson.

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## LITTLE WINDMILL-STREET SCHOOL,

*No. 37, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket.*

(Situated centrally between all the West-End Hospitals.)

Anatomy and Physiology; by Mr. J. G. Smith, daily, at 3 o'clock.

Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy; by Messrs. Smith and Hewitt, daily, at a quarter past 10, A.M.

Each course of lectures.. £3 3 0
Each course of demonstrations .....£3 3 0
Perpetual to both ..... 10 10 0

Surgery; by Mr. J. F. Palmer, and Mr. Smith, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6, A.M.

Single course ..... £3 3 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0

Medicine; by Dr. George Gregory, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 11.

One part, or course .... £3 3 0
Two courses (or perpetual) ..... 5 5 0

Materia Medica; by Dr. Sigmond, every day but Saturday.

A single course ..... £3 3 0
For the session, or perpetual ..... 5 5 0

Midwifery; by Dr. Jewel, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6, P.M.

Single course.....£3 3 0
Unlimited attendance .. 5 5 0

Chemistry; by Mr. Brande and Dr. Faraday (at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street), on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9, A.M.

One course..... £6 6 0
Perpetual ..... 8 8 0

Botany; by Dr. Sigmond, in the Summer.

Medical Jurisprudence; by Drs. Sigmond and Jewel, in the Summer.

Medical Jurisprudence (perpetual)..... £3 3 0
Botany (perpetual) .... 3 3 0

Demonstrations of the bandages and apparatus of surgery; by Mr. Chapman, on the plan pursued in the schools of the Continent.

One course..... £1 1 0
Perpetual ..... 2 2 0

General fee (in one payment) to all the Lectures required by the College and Hall, including chemistry, 40 guineas.

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## HUNTERIAN SCHOOL,

16, *Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.*

Anatomy and Physiology; by Mr. G. Jones, daily, except Saturdays, at 3 o'clock.

One three months' course..£3 3 0
One session ..... 4 4 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0

Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations; by Mr. Savage, daily, except Saturdays, at 10, A.M.

One three months' course..£3 3 0
One session ..... 4 4 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0

Surgery; by Mr. King.

Admission fee .....£5 5 0

Medicine; by Dr. Venables, daily, except Saturdays, at 4.

One session .....£3 3 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0

**Materia Medica**; by Dr. Epps, daily, except Saturdays, at 9, A.M.
One three months' course...£3 3 0
One session..... 4 4 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0
**Chemistry**; by Dr. H. Lane, daily, except Saturdays, at 11.
First six months' course ...£5 5 0
Perpetual ..... 7 7 0
**Botany**; by Dr. Epps, in the Summer.
First course .....£2 2 0
Perpetual ..... 3 3 0
**Medical Jurisprudence**; by Dr. Lane, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P.M.
First six months' course ...£2 2 0
Perpetual ..... 3 3 0
**Comparative Anatomy.** Twenty lectures on this subject, by the anatomical teachers, gratuitously.
**Perpetual attendance on all the lectures required by the College and the Hall, £34.** which sum includes the entrance fee to any lectures on midwifery in the neighbourhood.

## BLENHEIM-STREET SCHOOL,

*1, Blenheim-street, Oxford-street.*

**Anatomy and Physiology, with Demonstrations**; by Mr. King and other Lecturers, daily, at 7½, A.M., and at ½ to 3.
One course .....£6 6 0
Perpetual..... 10 10 0
**Surgery**; by Mr. King, on Thurs. and Sat at 7, P.M.
One course ..... 3 3 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0
**Midwifery**; by Dr. Richmond and Mr. Jones, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half-past 8, P.M.
**Chemistry**; by Dr. Thomson, on Mon., Wed., and Fridays, at 7, P.M.
One Course.....£3 3 0
Perpetual..... 5 5 0

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# WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

*(Broad Sanctuary, near Westminster Abbey.)*

SURGEONS.—Sir A. Carlisle, Mr. White, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. B. Lynn.
PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Bright, Dr. Roe, Dr. Burne.

*Surgical Practice.*

Six months .....£12 12 0
Twelve months .....21 0 0

*Medical Practice.*

Six months .....£10 10 0
Twelve months .....12 12 0
Eighteen months.....15 15 0
Perpetual .....21 0 0

*Times of Attendance of the Medical Officers.*

Dr. Bright on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dr. Roe on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Dr. Burne on Mondays and Thursdays.
All at 12 o'clock.

Assist. Phys. Dr. Basham, daily.
Sir A. Carlisle, Tuesday and Saturdays.
Mr. White, Mondays and Saturdays.
Mr. Guthrie, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Mr. Lynn, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.
Assist. Surg., Mr. Hale Thompson, Tuesdays and Fridays.

In-patients admitted on Tuesdays, at 11 o'clock; out-patients seen daily, at 12 o'clock.
Clinical Lectures by Drs. Roe and Burne, and Sir A. Carlisle and Mr. White.
Surgical pupils allowed (at the option of the surgeons) to become house-surgeons, on payment of the modest demand of one hundred guineas. The office of dresser held by turns, according to date of entrance, for a fortnight at a time.

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## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL,

*Dean-street, Westminster.*

**Anatomy and Physiology**; by Messrs. Malyn and Hancock, daily, except Saturdays, at half-past 2.
One session .....£5 5 0
Perpetual ..... 7 7 0
**Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations**; by Messrs. Hancock and Hird, daily, except Saturdays, at 10, A.M.
One session ..... £5 5 0
Perpetual ..... 7 7 0
**Surgery**; by Mr. Hale Thompson, on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5.
One Session .....£3 3 0
**Medicine**; by Dr. Burne, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 6, P.M.
One session .....£5 5 0
Perpetual ..... 6 6 0
**Materia Medica**; by Dr. Steggall, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 9, A.M.
One session ..... £4 4 0
Perpetual ..... 5 5 0

**Midwifery**; by Messrs. North and Griffith, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 | 5 | 0 |

**Chemistry**; by Mr. H. Lewis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £3 | 5 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 6 | 6 | 0 |

**Botany**; by Mr. Thurnham, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £2 | 2 | 0 |

**Medical Jurisprudence**; by Mr. Crump, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One session | £2 | 2 | 0 |

Gentlemen who have entered to the surgical practice at the Westminster Hospital, or to the lectures on medicine at the school, are admitted to the medical practice of the hospital for £13.

Mr. Guthrie will deliver twenty lectures during the season, on the principal diseases and operations in surgery, to the students of the school.

## ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

(*Hyde Park Corner.*)

SURGEONS.—Mr. Keate, Sir B. Brodie, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Babington.
PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Chambers, Dr. Seymour, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Macleod.
ASSIST. SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.—Mr. Walker, Mr. Cutler, Dr. Hope.

| *Surgical Practice.* | | *Medical Practice.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six months | 15 guineas | Eighteen months | 16 guineas |
| Twelve months | 20 guineas | Unlimited | 24 guineas |
| Unlimited | 50 guineas | | |

Pupils who have paid to attend the medical practice during six months, are allowed at the end of that time to attend the practice of the surgeons for one year, by paying 16 guineas more.

*Times of Attendance of the Medical Officers.*

Mr. Keate and Sir B. Brodie, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Babington, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Cutler, daily.

At half-past 12 o'clock.

Drs. Chambers and Wilson, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Drs. Seymour and Macleod, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Dr. Hope, daily.

At half-past 12.

In-patients are admitted on Wednesdays, at half-past 12; out-patients are seen by the physicians on Mondays and Fridays, at half-past 12; and by the surgeons daily (excepting on Thursdays), at 12. Operations, on Thursdays, at one o'clock.

Entrance to the surgical practice for twelve months admits pupils in their turn to dress the patients for three months; and entrance for an unlimited period, admits pupils to dress for six months.

Pupils entering for an unlimited period are eligible as assistant house-surgeons for six months, and as house-surgeons for twelve months, when properly qualified.

Pupils, when qualified, may become clinical clerks to the physicians or surgeons.

Clinical Lectures by several of the surgeons and physicians.

## ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL,

*No.* 1, *Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park Corner, adjoining St. George's Hospital.*

**Anatomy and Physiology**; by Mr. Lane, daily, except Mondays, at half-past 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Complete course | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 8 | 8 | 0 |

**Practical Anatomy, with Demonstrations**; by Messrs. Harrison and Blenkins, daily, at half-past 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Complete course | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 8 | 8 | 0 |

**Surgery**; by Messrs. Walker and Lane, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 5 | 5 | 0 |

**Medicine**; by Drs. Wilson and Wood, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 5 | 5 | 0 |

**Materia Medica**; by Messrs. Ancell and Hutchins, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half-past 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Midwifery; by Messrs. Stone and Gream, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 9, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Chemistry; by Mr. Brande and Dr. Faraday (at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street), on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One division | £4 | 4 | 0 |
| Complete course | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 8 | 8 | 0 |

Botany; by Mr. Hayes, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One division | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Medical Jurisprudence; by Mr. Hutchins, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Unlimited | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Dr. Wilson and Mr. Walker give clinical lectures in St. George's Hospital.

## ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL,

*Theatre of St. George's Hospital, and Theatre of Anatomy, Kinnerton-street, Wilton-place, near St. George's Hospital.*

Anatomy and Physiology; by Messrs. Tatum and H. J. Johnson, daily, at half-past 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course (whole session) | £6 | 6 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 8 | 8 | 0 |

Demonstrations with Dissections; by Messrs. H. J. Johnson, daily, at half-past 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course (whole session) | £6 | 6 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Perpetual to lectures on Anatomy, &c. and Demonstrations | 16 | 16 | 0 |

*(The above are conducted in Kinnerton-street. The following lectures are delivered in the Theatre of St. George's Hospital.)*

Surgery; by Messrs. Hawkins and Babington, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8, P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Each course (whole season) | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Medicine; by Drs. Macleod and Seymour, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half-past 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Each division | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Entire course | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Materia Medica; by Drs. Seymour and Macleod, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Each course | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Two courses | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 6 | 6 | 0 |

Midwifery; Dr. R. Lee, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 9, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Each course | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Chemistry (at the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street); by Mr. Brande and Dr. Faraday, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9, A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course | £6 | 6 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 8 | 8 | 0 |

Botany; by Dr. Dickson, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One course | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 4 | 4 | 0 |

Medical Jurisprudence; by Drs. Hope and Lee, in the Summer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Each course | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Perpetual | 4 | 4 | 0 |

## COURSES AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The following gentlemen have announced courses of lectures to be delivered at their own houses:—

Dr. T. L. BLUNDELL, in conjunction with Mr. D. LEWIS, on Midwifery, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7, P.M., at the lecture-room, 14, Little Britain, contiguous to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. One course, £3 3 0; Perpetual, £5 5 0. Lecture I. on October 5th, at half-past 5.

Mr. JOBSON, on the Anatomy, Physiology, Diseases and Treatment of the Teeth, commencing on the 3rd of October. The Courses, £3 3 0.

Dr. ROBERTS, on Medicine, commencing on October 2, at 10, A.M., at 31, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Mr. DERMOTT, on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, Demonstrations and Dissections, at 15, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. Admission to all, £5 5 0; Perpetual, £10 10 0.

## PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

Amongst the advertisements of Private Instruction for Medical Students we find an announcement by Mr. W. MEADE, 6, Duke-street, London Bridge, Southwark, a gentleman of whose assiduity as a teacher his pupils continue to speak in the highest terms.—Mr. BARNES, 72, Euston-square.—Mr. JOSEPH TOYNBEE, 58, Frith-street, Soho, whose instructions consist in the delivery of a course of lectures on medical subjects.—Dr. STEGGALL, at his private residence, 29, Bloomsbury-square.—Dr. SPILLAN, No. 14, University-street; lectures and examinations.—Mr. HANDS, 23, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

## DISPENSARIES.

The Farringdon General Dispensary and Lying-in Charity is open to Pupils for attendance on Clinical Medicine, Midwifery Cases, &c. Unlimited attendance, £7 7 0, including Practical Midwifery, Clinical Medicine, and Practical Surgery. Superintended by Mr. PROTHEROE SMITH, an able and diligent instructor.

Also the CITY DISPENSARY, 76, Queen-street, Cheapside.—For the full period required by the Apothecaries' Society, £6 6 0; Perpetual, £8 8 0.

On former occasions, in addressing the Students for whom such information as is contained in the foregoing list has been designed, we have usually occupied our space in this part of the STUDENT'S NUMBER with some general advice on the course which pupils should adopt in selecting a place of location, and employing there the various opportunities afforded them of obtaining instruction, and on their conduct as persons who had important claims to urge on the medical officers of the hospitals. Instead of repeating, on this occasion, any portion of that counsel, which has been already extensively diffused, and may be readily referred to in the corresponding Volume of 1836, we take up, in particular, two points which have not before received in THE LANCET the degree of attention which they deserve, and from a discussion of which we trust that both our younger friends, and those students who are somewhat advanced in their professional researches, will derive advantage at the present moment.

It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat what has been said a thousand times, that anatomy forms the basis of all medical knowledge. The student's first care should, therefore, be, to make himself acquainted with the various parts and organs which compose the human frame. The knowledge of that structure can, of course, only be obtained in the dissecting-room.

The manner in which anatomy is at present taught in nearly the whole of our schools, is extremely defective, and requires a great reform, which, however, might easily be accomplished by proper attention on the part of the teachers. Anatomy may be separated into three divisions,—*Structural Anatomy*, *Surgical Anatomy*, and *Descriptive Anatomy*. The first species being almost beyond the province of the practitioner, is totally neglected by the student. Indeed, the other two branches of the science are quite extensive enough to occupy both the time and attention of the most diligent youth, and the student may safely defer minute researches into the structure of organs to the latest period of his pupilage. There remains, then, for us to consider the best mode of studying *surgical* and *descriptive anatomy*.

Every one who is familiar with what passes in dissecting-rooms, must be aware that students are almost exclusively occupied in pursuing *descriptive anatomy*, that is to say, in acquiring a knowledge of *all* parts of the body, *indiscriminately*, while they are allowed to study surgical anatomy, or the anatomy of such parts as are most commonly the seat of surgical diseases, in any manner which may best please them.

This method we wholly condemn, and call on all young teachers of anatomy to reform the custom; the old prosectors being, we fear, altogether incorrigible. A certain knowledge of descriptive anatomy must first, doubtlessly, be obtained, but where the opportunities of dissection are few, and the time allotted for anatomical studies is limited, the student should not be exercised in minute dissections of the brain and nervous system, and in tracing branches of vessels which are hardly ever subject to disease or accident, or which, even when divided, require nothing but compression on the part of the surgeon. He should not be occupied in the methodical dissection of unimportant muscles, while he is compelled, from want of time and proper superintendence, to learn, by means of books, the far more valuable, and, to the practitioner, the vitally necessary, knowledge of the surgical anatomy of the great vessels; of hernia; of the perineum; of the relative position of parts in the pelvis. We advise the student to obtain, first, a general idea of descriptive anatomy, and then employ the whole of whatever time he can devote in the dissecting-room, to an accurate examination of the joints,—to a thorough study of such parts as the axilla, the groin, the perineum,—to a careful dissection of the principal arteries in the different regions which are likely to become the seat of surgical operations. This is the direction which the pupil should take in order to become a practical surgeon, instead of attempting to learn the branches of Meckel's ganglion, the origin and insertion of every muscle in the body, or the course of the vena magna ipsius penis. It is proper enough to know the last-mentioned details, but the error consists in making them primary objects of study, while they are only matters of secondary consequence.

To another point, which is equally characterised by error in most anatomical theatres, we must also draw the attention of students. The youth who takes a scalpel into his hand for the first time—and, in

deed, too many of the second and third-season students prosecute their researches in the same mistaken way—regards the dissecting-room merely as a place in which bodies can be legally cut to pieces, and so commences what are technically called, "first incisions," the moment that a subject is allotted for his use. But we remind students, that the object of dissecting is to create *surgeons* as well as *anatomists*. The student ought to examine the various parts of the body, not to satisfy a scientific curiosity, but to render whatever knowledge he can retain of the structure and arrangement of those parts, available in medical practice. Nay, more. He may turn the subject before him to an useful account, before he commences its dissection; and this, also, is a circumstance, the neglect of which, in most schools of anatomy, requires serious notice.

Thus, for example, instead of proceeding immediately to dissect the abdominal muscles, to open the cranium, or to strip the integuments from the limbs, such students as have already acquired an elementary knowledge of anatomy, might commence the practice of various surgical manœuvres and operations, which, while they do no injury to the body under dissection, in an anatomical point of view, will prove of the highest advantage to them as future surgeons. The examples, indeed, are multitudinous of operations which may thus be performed without spoiling a subject for the scalpel.

In the first place, under proper superintendence, the student may take up the subclavian, axillary, brachial, and radial arteries, and leave the arm as useful, for all purposes of dissection, as when it was placed on the table. The carotid and femoral arteries may also be tied with very little displacement or injury of parts. The different phalanges of the fingers and toes might be amputated; the little, middle, or index finger disarticulated; the branches of the fifth pair of nerves divided at their exit through the frontal or mental foramina. Several operations, of greater or less importance, may be performed on the eye, and on its appendages.

Again; the introduction of the catheter, of bougies, of sounds, of straight instruments, into the genito-urinary organs of the male, often requires great manual dexterity on the part of the medical attendant. In many instances, indeed, examples of which have been so often recorded in the medical journals, patients have painfully suffered, day after day, from retention of urine, solely, it would seem, because the attendant had not sufficient confidence in his own dexterity, even to attempt the introduction of an instrument into the bladder. This might, in a great measure, be remedied, if students were properly exercised in such operations on the dead body. Hence we recommend them to lose no opportunity of passing the catheter, straight sounds, and other such implements of surgery, into the bladder of the male subject. The operation thus practised, is certainly much more easy than when performed on the living body; nevertheless, the student cannot fail to attain, by such essays, a certain degree of tact and dexterity which, in after practice, will yield very obvious advantages; he will in this manner be prepared to estimate the effects which are producible by a slight change of the hand, on the direction of the point of the instrument; he will acquire a knowledge of the sensations produced when the instrument hitches in the membraneous portion of the urethra; he will become familiar with the obstacle that arises from enlargement of the prostate gland; in a word, he will find himself as thoroughly prepared for operating on the living body, as can be expected. The day for reference to hospital surgeons whenever slight difficulties in practice arise, is gone, and students must all of them be prepared to act for themselves on emergencies of surgery, however great. It has always been, the policy of the pure surgeons, so called, to keep the general practitioner at the lowest possible point of knowledge, in order that professed operators in the great medical institutions might possess a monopoly of rich practice, whether in town or country. Consequently, all such advice as is now presented to the students, becomes gall and wormwood to most of the hospital bats, and supplies them with additional grounds for abusing and condemning a liberal and independent medical press which offers it. Let the student bear in mind the policy of his professed instructors in the hospitals, and, to his own advantage, defeat their object,

by a most diligent and persevering attention to his medical studies.

Next, in order of arrangement, to Anatomy (surgical and descriptive) Clinical Medicine —the study of disease, by the bedside of the patient, in the wards of an hospital, and of manual surgery, in the operation theatres of those institutions—presents the most serious claims on the attention of the student. Medicine is, above all other sciences, a science of *observation*,—to be successfully studied only by careful and long-continued watching of the symptoms of disorder, the phenomena of health, and the results of employing remedial agents for the cure of disease. Frequent attendance on hospital practice, is, therefore, a paramount duty on the part of the student. From various causes—of which the most prominent are, the slight degree of encouragement for clinical attendance shown in the hospitals, the obstacles thrown in the way of minute inquiries into the state of patients, the uncertain and irregular visits of medical officers—this duty is greatly neglected by many students. In the last STUDENTS' NUMBER, we pointed out the proper remedies for these evils, and that the students had those remedies in their own hands; we shall not therefore here repeat them. But it is lamentable to find crowded rooms, where lecturers are employed in reading, for the twentieth time, long extracts from other people's bad books, while the class-rooms of nature are empty of observers, excepting at the moment of the dog-like trotting round the wards, where, of all that is seen, little is understood, and where—as we have repeatedly witnessed in the London hospitals—the surgeon or physician, as the season advances, is followed only by a miserable tail of a dozen joints. We earnestly advise the student to shake off this apathy, and assume his proper and legitimate station in the hospitals,—to lay aside his *Manuals*, and apply himself sedulously to the great volume of nature. The reform rests wholly with him. The hospital surgeons and physicians, the authors of this criminal and negligent state, we have already, year after year, in the name of science and humanity, besought in vain to reform their manners, and amend their methods in the wards. It is for the student to agitate a change,—to insist that the medical officers shall be punctual in their visits, and fulfil, at once, their duty to the patients and their pupils, seizing every opportunity of teaching the young men who wait upon their instructions, by individual information and clinical discourses. Instead of intrusting to others various duties which he has undertaken to perform himself, let the surgeon personally attend in the dead room, and contrast or compare the morbid appearances there disclosed, with the symptoms which have been observed during life, encouraging the timid in their observations, and directing the eager in right methods of research. Then no longer would his visits be made almost in solitude, but the student, justified in his expectations of instruction, and freed from the annoyances to which the BROWELS and the WHITFIELDS, and other spies on his conduct, when assidnous in the observance of cases, have the power of subjecting him,—will devote himself with ardour to clinical medicine. When the number of students in attendance is not large, no possible inconvenience can arise from permitting them to take notes of the most remarkable cases in the wards. On the contrary, every encouragement which is consistent with the discipline of the hospital, and the welfare of the patients, should be given them, to prosecute their inquiries in this manner. When the class is large, only one method of clinical instruction becomes possible. The medical attendant should then question his patient, in an audible voice, before the pupils; afterwards proceed to an examination of the different regions of the body, explaining briefly, as he advances, whatever fact of interest may be elicited, and in the theatre pronounce a diagnosis before the students, and describe the treatment ordered, and the reasons for its direction, the course pursued being, at the same time, legibly written in a book, by one of the dressers or clinical clerks. This method, which has been, in a great measure, followed out by such men as Dr. ELLIOTSON, Mr. LISTON, Drs. BILLING, ROOTS, and THOMSON, enables every student to keep an excellent record of the case, the subject of which he might have proper facilities of visiting, with humanity and discretion, always remembering that the hospital and the bed are the home of the sufferer for the time,—as completely and fully his, by virtue of the will of the founder or subscriber, as the sick room in the palace is the sacred retreat of the prince, and to be equally respected. By the means described, the student becomes ac-

quainted with the method to be employed in the "exploration" of the various organs of the living body; the march or arrest of disease is kept clearly before his view, and each evening he is enabled to pass in consideration a number of cases of which he would otherwise have known nothing, or would have seen only imperfectly, and remembered obscurely. Some time may elapse before the order of things which we here indicate and recommend, shall have obtained universal adoption. It has too many enemies in the hospitals and colleges to permit the reform to be easily wrought. In the mean time, let us offer to the student a few general rules for clinical study, thrown, as he at present is, altogether on his own resources.

It has already been said, that an accurate observation of the phenomena of disease is one of the principle elements upon which medicine is founded. The moment, therefore, that a student enters an hospital he should commence making an accurate record of a certain number of cases in the wards, for the simple reason, that his memory, already charged with a multitude of other facts, cannot retain the immense and ever-changing variety of phenomena by which the existence of disease in the various parts of the body is revealed. It is not advisable for the beginner to note down the history of all the cases contained in any ward. This task would soon defeat his powers. The entire day would have to be devoted to its completion. He should, therefore, make a selection of the most common diseases, or accidents, and this limitation of his labour will enable him to follow a certain number of cases to their termination, with pleasure and advantage, while a multiplicity of observations would end in confusion of mind and matter too.

Having selected the cases, studied their history, noted the first explorations, and formed a diagnosis, the student should consult, at once, some of the best treatises on the complaints before him, in order to ascertain which are the more important points for attention. He should then compare that which he finds written with that which exists in the disease, and he will soon acquire sufficient knowledge to determine what points in its history are obscure, or require further investigation. This remark is equally applicable to the study of the principal surgical operations performed at the hospital. It is the duty of the surgeon to give due notice of the performance of all operations, and the student should invariably read, on the previous day, a description of the process, in the work of some authority, that he may readily understand it, and follow the operator step by step, recognising the reasons for all that is done. Thus the operation will become an intelligible act, and its stages will remain firmly impressed on the mind, instead of leaving there a confused memorial of the employment of bistouries, and the flowing of blood.

The observations which have been made on paper of what has been witnessed, should present a well-reported case*, one that is calculated not only for present but for future use, constituting a portrait of disease, painted so faithfully as to be recognisable at any interval of time. The absence of certain symptoms should also be noted with as much care as the existence of positive phenomena. Lastly, whenever the case is one of importance, a daily report of it should be made.

Every written case should be composed of four parts at least:—

1. In the first should be noted the name, age, sex, profession, constitution, &c., of the patient, the date of his entry, the ward, and the number of the bed.

2. The second part should comprise what is called the *history* of the case; that is to say, an account of the manner in which the disease was developed; the exact date of the attack, if possible; its cause; an account of the previous habits of the patient; the complaints to which he was subject, &c.

3. The third part should include a description of all the phenomena which the patient may actually present; arranged either according to the different cavities and regions of the body, or under the heads of *sensibility*, *motility*, *digestion*, *secretion*, &c.

4. Finally, a brief account should be recorded of the treatment. Should the case terminate *unfavourably*, the post-mortem appearances of the subject must be noticed; if *favourably*, the student may append any observations which the medical officer may have made on the case, or such as may suggest themselves to his own reflection.

* As a further encouragement to pupils to make such records, we would occasionally publish such reports, authenticated by the names of the reporters.

A series of cases observed in this manner, during twelve months, in any great hospital, will be more productive of benefit to the student than years passed in a superficial examination of disease. Some men fancy that *time* and *experience* are synonymous,—that as they grow in years they must necessarily increase in knowledge. This is a delusion which nothing but ignorance and pride can engender, or self-interest sustain. We would infinitely prefer being the young physician who has spent a few years in the close observation of the phenomena of disease, than the older and self-called "experienced" practitioner, before whose eyes thousands of cases have passed without having been observed,—in whose mind a multitude of facts are mingled without order and without connection,—with whom, in a word, medicine is a *trade*, and not a *science*. The regulations of our chartered bodies, and the cupidity of our "recognised' teachers, tend to produce the latter class. Our own anxious object has been to create men of science.

Finally, knowing the decoys which are fabricated, and the traps which are set, to catch the unwary at this season of the year, our position in the medical police requires that we should once more admonish medical students by exclaiming "TAKE CARE OF YOUR POCKETS!"

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## THE LANCET.

*London, Saturday, September* 30, 1837.

THE anniversary dinner of the members of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, and their professional and literary friends, will take place this day, Saturday, September the 30th, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. We have just heard that some of the dubs belonging to the PROVINCIAL Fraud, goaded as they have been by the just remarks of THE LANCET, have signified that it is their intention to attend this meeting, and explain some of their "GREAT DESIGNS." It is impossible to predict what these parties will do, now that their exposure and degradation is complete. With all the quackish puffing that has been employed,—with all the fulsome flattery that has been used,—with all the boastings of which we have heard,—it is a fact that not a hundred-and-twenty persons dined at the CHELTENHAM festival. In the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION the objects of the members on the great question of MEDICAL REFORM are *distinctly* and *clearly* avowed. Their honesty and courage, therefore, as well as the great cause which they uphold, demand the earnest and strenuous support of every general practitioner in the kingdom.

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THE very amiable and generally-known physician, Doctor UWINS, has departed this life within the last fortnight. He has left behind him a good domestic name, two or three family-medicine books, a theory that all men were, at times, insane—which theory, however, the worthy doctor never himself verified by the perpetration of any *very* extravagant act,—an anonymous article in the *Quarterly Review*—an extraordinary accident in his career, on the fame of which his organ of approbation kept plump for twenty years,—an allopathic carriage, and an homœopathic corn-bin. He considered Sir HENRY HALFORD to be the first physician of the day, and himself the second. They were about of a size. He was esteemed by his friends, and meant to do some good in the world, but nature denied the means on an ambitious scale. In person and dress, he had the cut of "the old school," and described himself with precision when he announced at the *London Medical Society* that he was "a slave to the tea-pot." He was partial to controversy, and often attended the medical debating societies, but was afflicted with impediments in his brain and his speech, which prevented him from collecting ideas first, and giving utterance to them afterwards. To cure the former, he always spoke with his eyes shut, to abstract his mind from external objects. He was especially fond of magazines. He died a disciple of HAHNEMAN, having first told the profession that he never practised medicine with comfort and confidence until he learnt homœopathy.

SPECIMENS OF

## EXAMINATIONS AT APOTHECARIES' HALL,

UNDER THE CERTIFICATE SYSTEM, IN THE

## TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE APOTHECARIES' ACT.

### No. I.

THE following is to be regarded as a faithful sketch of the examination of a candidate for the licence of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries of London, the candidate having previously sent in certificates of his having diligently attended the whole of the courses of lectures and hospital practice prescribed in the curriculum of education issued by the governing members of that institution. The questions and answers are given without the slightest attempt at caricature, or the least desire to withhold, or exaggerate, or increase the irregularities or heterogeneous character of, any portion of the proceedings comprised within the time occupied by the dialogue. As it is unnecessary to describe the introduction of the candidate before the Board, the examination is here reported from the first question which embodied, on this particular occasion, a medical inquiry. Calomel, as in this instance, is a common subject of scrutiny on the part of the examiners, in consequence of that medicine being frequently named in the prescriptions which are presented to the students at the Hall, and thus it now forms the starting point of the examination:—

Now, Sir (says the examiner to the candidate), tell me what is calomel?—It is a chloride of mercury.

What chloride, Sir?—The protochloride.

Why could you not say so at first? Pray, how would you obtain it?—(The answer is given in a parrot-like style, every candidate having previously been made acquainted with the fact that the query is a very common one at the Hall.)

Add calomel to lime-water; what is produced?—Protoxide of mercury is precipitated, and muriate of lime remains in solution.

Very good, Sir. What is an integrant particle?—It is the ultimate particle of a simple body.

How many kinds of electricity are there?—Two; positive and negative.

What was Franklin's theory of electricity?—That electricity was one fluid, differently diffused in different bodies.

What kind of handles are used for teapots?—Wooden.

Exactly, Sir; it would not be pleasant for the ladies to burn their hands. (Both parties laugh.)

Well, Sir, what is the effect of calomel on the secretions?—It acts on the liver.

That is not an answer, Sir.—It promotes the secretion of bile.

Ah! What kind of evacuations does it produce?—Bilious.

Very good, Sir.—What is the difference between the action of calomel and that of colchicum in producing bilious evacuations?—One acts on the structure of the liver; the other on the mouth of the duct.

What duct, Sir?—The ductus communis choledochus.

Where does that open?—Into the inferior angle of the duodenum.

No, Sir. (Examiner looks stern, pulls up his collar, throws himself back in his chair, and, after a pause, proceeds). Well, Sir, do you know?—(Candidate, confusedly.) I always thought it was there, Sir.

(Examiner, with a look of profound contempt.) Well, Sir, I will give you a chance. Describe the duodenum?—It commences at the pyloric extremity of the stomach, and passes transversely towards the liver; it there curves downwards, and passes transversely towards the spine, where it terminates in the jejunum.

Well, Sir, now where does the duct open?—Into the second curve.

A *curve* is not an *angle*. Pray learn to express yourself properly. What secretes the bile?—The vena porta.

How is that formed?—By the mesenteric and splenic veins.

What is the great peculiarity of the vena porta? (The candidate details several "peculiarities.") No, Sir, those won't do. Does it remove a large proportion of carbon from the system?—(Candidate, with an approving assent.) Certainly, Sir.

(Examiner, in the best possible humour with himself.) Recollect that, Sir. Now, pray, what is the effect of gin on the liver?—It causes hypertrophy.

(Examiner, in amazement.) What, Sir! I did not ask about the heart. The liver, I said.—It produces hypertrophy, Sir.

Stuff, Sir! Does it cause enlargement?—Oh, yes, Sir.

Why does it produce enlargement?—(Candidate, hesitatingly.) I really don't know, Sir.

It causes greater vascularity of the intestines: does it not?—Yes, Sir.

Well, Sir, by that means it causes a greater flow of blood to the liver, which is the cause of the enlargement, Sir.

(A cough, just behind the candidate's chair, causes him suddenly to turn round, when he perceives an asthmatic gentleman close at his back, expectorating on the carpet. The intrusion arrests the communi-

cativeness of the worthy functionary in the chair, and a short dialogue ensues between the two worshipful authorities. "How does this gentleman get on?" replies the expectorator. "Pretty well," said the examiner, "but he lacks *practical knowledge*."—"Oh!" says the asthmatic gentleman, repeating the effort of the diaphragm and intercostals with much energy, and again transmitting to the floor, what rich folks generally put in their pockets, and poor people cast away; "Pray, let me put a few questions to the young gentleman.")

Tell me, Sir, what is the state of the pulse in jaundice?—Jaundice arising from what cause, Sir?

Answer my question, Sir?—(Candidate, timorously) It is a *weak pulse*.

Is it a depressed pulse, Sir?—Yes, Sir.

Why so?—Because *the patient* is very weak, Sir.

No, Sir; it is because the proper quantity of carbon is not removed from the system. Pray when would you give opium in abdominal diseases?—After bleeding, Sir.

(Examiner No. 2, to examiner No. 1.) Well he has some idea of his profession. Have you tried him on his drugs?—No. Will *you* do so?

(A drawer of drugs is introduced, and examiner points his finger in succession to different specimens.)

What is *this*, Sir?—Cinchona cordifolia.

*That*?—Oblongifolia.

And *that*?—Lancifolia.

Where do they come from?—Peru, Sir.

Which bark contains cinchonia?—The lancifolia, Sir.

Which contains quina?—Cordifolia.

Which contains both?—The cinchona oblongifolia.

What is the relative strength of quina and powdered bark?—Two scruples of the bark to a grain of quinine.

What are the medicinal properties of the barks?—They are tonic and febrifuge.

Well, Sir, what else?—Antiseptic, Sir.

There is some other property which you ought to know.—I do not know any other, Sir, unless you mean a stimulant property.

No, Sir, I do not. Are they *anti-periodic*?—Yes, Sir.

You ought to have known that. In what cases would you give bark?—In intermittent fevers.

How many kinds are there?—Three; the quotidian, the tertian, and the quartan.

In which is quina least efficacious?—The quartan.

Why, Sir?—Because of the number of its complications.

What is the most common complication of the quartan form, Sir?—Enlargement of the spleen.

What is that commonly called?—Ague cake.

When would you give bark in intermittents?—When I had subdued all inflammatory tendency.

(One examiner to the other.) Well, Sir, are you satisfied with this gentleman?—Oh, certainly.

(First examiner to the candidate.) You may retire, Sir; I shall recommend you to the court.

The candidate modestly takes his leave, moving off slowly until the outside of the room is reached, and then rushing into the "funking room" with the triumphant vociferation of "All's right, by G—. If I had got any diseases to describe, I should have been flummuxed, but they just gave me the anatomy that I knew. D—n me, old boy" (turning to some friend), "you're all right. Just humbug the old fellows, and you'll pass, depend on't. What you don't know, they'll tell you. Never funk. Hurrah!"

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## REFORMS IN THE HOSPITALS.

*To the Editor of* THE LANCET.

SIR:—On taking a retrospect of the improvements which have occurred at the London hospitals during the last ten years, I must admit that much has been accomplished by your valuable Journal; indeed, the profession have to thank THE LANCET for nine-tenths of the reform that has taken place in them; and more especially for disseminating throughout Europe an immense mass of valuable information, heretofore lost to the community. It may, perhaps, be interesting to your readers to notice briefly some of the beneficial changes which have taken place during the period alluded to, and afterwards to point out the many abuses which still exist.

The principal improvements, then, which have occurred are:—

1st. The introduction of clinical lectures, a department of instruction which was before shamefully neglected in this country, and is even yet but imperfectly taught.

2nd. The publishing of hospital reports, a measure forced upon the medical officers by THE LANCET.

3rd. The annual distribution of prizes to the students (which did not become general until after 1826).

4th. The withholding of certificates unless a *few* lectures have been attended; for I remember the time when it was not an uncommon occurrence to hear a student boast that he had received his certificate without having attended a single lecture.

Lastly, I may mention the posting of notices of post-mortem examinations; the absence of hole and corner operations; the opening of the libraries and museums; the establishment of clinical clerkships; the greater punctuality in the visits of the

medical officers (although, I confess, there is much yet to reform in this respect), and the frequency of periodical examinations by some of the teachers, may also be added to the list of benefits on the part of the student which have been reluctantly obtained from the "Dubs and Pures."

The above changes, however, are unimportant compared with those which ought long since to have been adopted. The present system of electing medical officers to our hospitals and dispensaries, I consider to be a disgrace to the country, and until the election by "concours" be introduced, we must remain, in a scientific point of view, inferior to our continental brethren. I may be told that "some of our hospital surgeons and physicians have contributed largely to the advancement of medical science;" but, let me ask, have they done so in proportion to the opportunities afforded them? I reply that for one *working bee* we have had *ten drones*, and it is no answer to my question to tell me that the soil has "sometimes been fertile," when, if properly cultivated, it might always have yielded a plentiful harvest.

The next evil which cries loudly for redress is the system of electing dressers, who are selected, not on account of their superior qualifications for the office, but because they are enabled to pay a large fee to the surgeon; any man who is at all acquainted with a public hospital, must have witnessed the frequent injury to the patient in consequence of the inexperience of these tyros. Now, Sir, if the surgeons would abolish the present mercenary system, and, by public examination, select those students who are found to be most competent for the office, they would confer a great boon upon suffering humanity, both by ensuring a better attendance upon the sick, and by exciting a laudable emulation amongst the younger members of our profession.

The absence of a resident operating surgeon at the hospital is, I believe, another cause of the annual sacrifice of life. The following is not an imaginary case, and one not of unfrequent occurrence:—A poor man is taken to the hospital labouring under strangulated hernia, or some other dangerous disease, and, after being subjected to the tender touch of a host of dressers, a messenger is sent off to Mr. ——, who resides three or four miles from the hospital, and who, perhaps, at the time, is at a greater distance from his own residence; so that some hours are lost before his arrival, and sometimes the patient also is lost in consequence of the delay.

I might enumerate many other abuses which demand correction, but they have been so often noticed in your pages, that I need not repeat them. They are, however, I conceive, all dependant upon the present system of medical misgovernment, and will continue to exist until we obtain elections by "Concours" and a Tripartite Faculty of Medicine. This once accomplished, the system of nepotism and jobbing at our public hospitals will necessarily cease; and we shall not then see men who (to use the language of Dr. South) "would have done their country greater service at the plough's tail," filling situations requiring assiduity and talent. Your obedient servant,

Sept. 14, 1837. Spectator.

## DR. JOHNSON'S REPLY TO DR. DICKSON.

*To the Editor of* The Lancet.

Sir:—Having given place to Dr. Dickson's long and abusive article, I claim your indulgence for the insertion of a very short reply. He says he is in a condition *to prove*, that I not only "take, but *demand*," fees from medical practitioners. I dare him to the proof. I never *demanded* a fee from any human being in my life, and I have *invariably refused* fees from medical practitioners, *when I knew them to be medical*. I have ascertained that a few medical men, who were utter strangers to me, have consulted me without letting me know their avocation, probably from some erroneous impression that a more candid opinion would be given to them. This is surely no subject of accusation against me. There are hundreds, or rather thousands, of practitioners in this country, the colonies, and America, who could, and I think many of them *will*, contradict this slanderous aspersion of Dr. Dickson.

In respect to servants, I certainly do not proclaim gratuitous advice to them, in order to catch stray fees from their masters. It is possible, that a fashionable lady's maid, who has caught the airs as well as the vapours of her mistress, may occasionally fee me for my advice, without my being able to discriminate her rank in life; but, without making any parade of my liberality, it is just possible that I am as little inclined to wring money from the hands of the poor as my accuser.

Dr. Dickson's rabid ravings against pathology, the lancet, and the stethoscope, prove him to be inattentive to, if not ignorant of, some of the most important means we possess of improving our profession. As to his theory, if it deserve such a name, its only redeeming quality is its matchless *absurdity*, which, in despite of its intolerance and bigotry, must convulse every reader with laughter at the brain that could engender such a chaos of crudities, such a perversion of reasoning, and such a labyrinth of errors. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, James Johnson.

Sept. 25, 1837.

## PURPURA IN CHILDREN. SCURVY.

TREATMENT WITH CITRIC ACID.—COMMENTS BY DR. GREEN ON REMARKS BY DR. ELLIOTSON.

*To the Editor of* THE LANCET.

SIR:—In No. 24, of THE LANCET, which has just reached me here, I find some comments by Dr. Elliotson upon a case of purpura which you did me the honour to publish in No. 729 of your Journal. I should not think of occupying the pages of THE LANCET with anything approaching to a discussion, had not the learned Professor of University College accused, by implication, the physicians of the Children's Hospital, Paris, under whom I have studied for so many years, of committing a series of errors in the diagnosis of the disease called Purpura. In a clinical lecture, delivered at University College Hospital, Dr. Elliotson expresses his belief that Messrs. Guersent and Baudelocque have been in the habit of confounding purpura with scurvy, because they have been accustomed to treat and *cure* with citric acid a complaint which they denominate purpura, but which Dr. Elliotson asserts to be scurvy, for no other reason that I can perceive, but the very illogical one, that it yielded to vegetable acids. The Professor, also, thinks himself justified, from evidence furnished by the report of the case alluded to, in affirming that the child treated by M. Baudelocque laboured under scurvy and not under purpura.

Before I reply to the observations and arguments of Dr. Elliotson, permit me to repeat them here in as condensed a form as possible. The Professor of University College commences by asking "If citric acid be of no benefit in adult cases, why should it be of benefit in those of children?" and then lays it down as an axiom, "that whatever is good for the adult is, if given in proper doses, good also for children in the same disease, particularly if the medicine possess a kind of specific power in the particular malady." Again Dr. Elliotson alleges the case; which M. Baudelocque diagnosticated and treated as one of purpura, to have been in reality one of scurvy; 1st. Because there was a dark spot of the size of a crown-piece on one of the thighs; 2nd. Because a part of the gums was fungous, and bled very readily; and, Finally, because the child appeared to have benefitted by an improvement in its diet.

I shall presently examine how far Dr. Elliotson may be justified in concluding, from the report of the case, that it was one of scurvy, and shall demonstrate that the symptoms mentioned by him, and the effects of good diet, are far from being incompatible with the idea of purpura; in the mean time I beg to offer a few remarks on the observations contained in the first part of Dr. Elliotson's clinical lecture. It seems to me, with all submission to the Professor, that his axiom is untenable, and his question easily answered.

In the first place, I need hardly remind the learned translator of Blumenbach's physiology, that as the organisations of the child (and of the infant in particular) differ, in many material points, from the organisation of the adult, the same remedy acting upon different organisations *may* sometimes produce different effects in the adult and in the child. This is possible; but I think we can find a better reason for explaining why citric acid may cure purpura simplex and mild cases of purpura hæmorrhagica in children, without producing any marked benefit when administered for the same disease in adults.

Everybody knows that purpura presents itself under two very distinct forms; in one the disease is accompanied by symptoms of fever; the pulse is quick, strong, &c. In the other form (*P. sine febre*,) the skin is quite cool; the pulse does not rise above its normal standard; the patient is often pale and debilitated. Now it is within the range of possibility that febrile, or, as Dr. Elliotson calls it, inflammatory purpura, may occur most frequently in adults, while in children the malady may most commonly present itself in the apyretic form. This would easily explain why citric acid may fail to produce any effect on the purpura of adults.

I am not aware that authors have remarked any great difference between the forms of purpura affecting children and adults, but it seems highly probable that a difference does frequently exist, because Dr. Elliotson, who is attached to an hospital of adults, appears to have rarely met with any other than the febrile form, while, on the other hand, I am convinced, by long observation, that the apyretic form of purpura is the one which most commonly presents itself in children. Mr. Guersent, to whom I have just spoken on this subject, inclines also to the latter opinion.

The advantageous manner in which Dr. Elliotson estimates the diagnostic powers of M. Guersent, and of the other physicians attached to the Children's Hospital, is so honourable, that I could not forbear communicating to them a portion of the learned Professor's lecture, particularly that in which it is surmised, "that if the other cases of alleged purpura were really benefitted by lemon-juice, they were, like the one related, instances of scurvy."

The curious effect which this piece of news produced upon the shoulders of M. Guersent sufficiently indicated the nature of the answer which politeness, perhaps, prevented him from expressing; he could not, however, forbear from saying that twenty

years' practice in the diseases of children enabled him to form a pretty correct notion of the disease called purpura; that the cases which I had seen him treat with citric acid were really and truly cases of purpura, and not cases of scurvy, and, finally, that he found great benefit in the employment of acids (both mineral and vegetable) in the treatment of all such cases of purpura as were not accompanied with febrile symptoms, or signs of congestion, in any of the important viscera.

Thus far the experience of a physician, attached for nearly twenty years to the finest Children's Hospital in Europe, is in direct opposition to that of Dr. Elliotson. It would be unbecoming, perhaps, in me to judge between them upon a point of practice; I cannot, however, avoid observing, with regard to the question of diagnosis, that if Dr. Elliotson's ideas upon this point be correct, we are forcibly led to conclude that purpura simplex never presents itself amongst the children admitted into the *Hôpital des Enfans Malades*, while, on the other hand, scurvy is a disease of rather common occurrence; this, I say, necessarily follows from the supposition that all cases cured by lemon-juice were cases of scurvy; in a word, Dr. Elliotson's hypothesis leads to an absurdity. But to examine in detail the reasons which Dr. Elliotson advances in proof of an error in diagnosis having been committed:—According to the Professor of University College, the case of Louis Charpentier, reported in No. 22 of THE LANCET, was a case of scurvy, because one thigh was marked with a purple spot; because a part of the gums appeared to be fungous, and bled readily; because the disease was not aggravated by good diet.

I must confess my surprise at finding so distinguished a teacher as is Dr. Elliotson, so very lax in his reasoning. The characters just mentioned *are not* distinctive characters of scurvy; they are common to both scurvy and purpura. I could readily prove this from the concurrent testimony of all writers on diseases of the skin; nay, more; Dr. Elliotson may be refuted out of his own mouth. Thus, it is curious enough to remark, that the very case of purpura upon which Dr. Elliotson was lecturing, would have become a case of scurvy (according to his definition) if only the gums happened to bleed; or, in other words, add a not uncommon symptom of purpura (bleeding from the gums) to the symptoms present in Dr. Elliotson's own case of purpura, and it immediately answers to the learned Professor's definition of scurvy. There were "*ribices* and petechiæ in the *thighs*," in Dr. Elliotson's case; "the breath was fœtid; the *gums* were red and *spongy*;" now we have only to imagine these *red* and *spongy* gums the seat of hæmorrhage (a circumstance not uncommon in purpura), and the case of W. F., denominated Purpura by Dr. Elliotson, becomes identical with the case of L. C., which the same physician denominates scurvy.

As to the effects of treatment I might lay aside this point altogether, for the simple reason, that the physician should form his diagnosis of disease *before* the treatment and not *after it*; I may, however, venture to affirm, in opposition to Dr. Elliotson, that when purpura occurs, without symptoms of fever or congestion, in weakly, ill-fed, debilitated children, an improvement of diet is rationally indicated, and cannot fail to benefit. Such were the circumstances in the case of Louis Charpentier, and the advantageous results, in my opinion, are just as compatible with the idea of the disease being purpura as scurvy. I am the more confirmed in this judgment by the fact, that in THE LANCET, vol. i., p. 984, 1835-36, I find a case of purpura cured by Dr. Elliotson, in a few days, by "good diet" merely.

The main argument of Dr. Elliotson, to prove an error of diagnosis in the case of L. C., is drawn from the state of the gums, a part of which was fungous, and bled. "The state of the gums," says Dr. E., "was a mark of scurvy and not of purpura. This, I respectfully submit, is an error of a grievous nature, and if acted upon in practice would lead Dr. Elliotson into more errors of diagnosis than even those which he attributes to others. The gums frequently bleed in purpura, and may be fungous without necessarily being attacked by scurvy. Let us hear Dr. Elliotson upon this point (LANCET, vol. ii., p. 490, 1831-2):—"For the last two months the patient's gums have bled, and her breath has been offensive. All this is exactly the disease called purpura, and as her *gums bleed*, and she spits up a quantity of blood, it may be called purpura hæmorrhagica."

Rayer, in his excellent work on diseases of the skin, article Purpura, p. 891, says,—"Purpura hæmorrhagica, with hæmorrhage from the mouth and *gums*, is often accompanied by epistaxis and hæmatemesis. The gums are livid, *spongy*, and the blood exudes from their free edge." In the case of a child ten years of age, published by Dr. Bateman, "the day after the appearance of the purple spots and petechiæ on the skin, the *gums* began to bleed." In several other cases of purpura affecting children we find mention made of bleeding from the gums; in fact, this phenomenon is by no means of unfrequent occurrence, and Dr. Elliotson has evidently fallen into an error when he describes it as one of the distinctive marks of scurvy. I am well aware that scurvy and chronic purpura sometimes resemble one another so closely, that it is very difficult to distinguish them without due attention to the history of the case. The mode of development, however, of the two dis-

cases, and, above all, the cause which produces one of them, will generally enable us to draw a distinction.

The cause of scurvy is always, I believe, a want of fresh animal and fresh vegetable food. This cause did not exist in the case of Louis Charpentier, or in any of the other cases of purpura treated by acids at the *Enfans Malades*, and its absence, independently of other reasons, furnishes a strong presumption that the cases alluded to were really cases of purpura, and not cases of scurvy. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c.

P. H. Green.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1837.

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## CÆSAREAN SECTION

### AFTER DEATH OF THE MOTHER.

*By* Wm. Dawson, *Esq., M.R.C.S., Lecturer on Midwifery at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery.*

Mrs. B., æt. 23, of a nervous temperament, advanced in pregnancy seven and a half months, was attacked (four months since) with severe pain in the head, attended with dilation of the pupils, constant vomiting, convulsions, &c., which resisted every mode of treatment adopted by three medical practitioners. She gradually became weaker, and the convulsions more frequent. On Friday, the 25th of August, last, she died, after a severe convulsive attack. I saw her immediately afterwards, and, on placing my hand over the abdomen, felt a distinct motion in the uterine region. With the view of saving the life of the fœtus, I obtained permission from her husband to open the body. About a quarter of an hour after death, I made an incision through the abdominal parietes, in the line of the linea alba, from the umbilicus to the symphysis pubis: this exposed the uterus, lying rather to the left side of the abdomen, and presenting the appearance of an immense congeries of venous sinuses. I made a similar incision through the anterior wall of the uterus, (which was very soft, and about a line and a half in thickness): this laid bare the membrance, and divided a portion of the placenta, from which a quantity of black blood immediately flowed. The membranes were ruptured, and the fœtus was found lying with its face towards the back and left side of the mother; the breech at the brim of the pelvis. It was carefully removed. It was of small size, with a pale and flaccid skin. The heart was acting, and there was pulsation in the umbilical chord. It was immediately introduced into a warm bath, and artificial respiration produced by means of the tracheal pipe. The action of the heart, and pulsation in the chord, continued for about twenty minutes, and then ceased. All our efforts, persevered in for a length of time, could not restore it.

This case was very unfavourable for the successful performance of the Cæsarean section after the death of the mother. The patient had laboured under a chronic affection of the brain for four months, during which time she vomited almost every particle of food that was taken into the stomach. This, in conjunction with convulsions (occurring daily for the last six weeks), and repeated fits of despondency, together with the remedies employed to relieve the brain, reduced her to a state of extreme debility, and, consequently, materially interfered with the nutrition of the fœtus. (Several of her relatives have died from a similar affection.)

The case is interesting, in so far as that the fœtus was found alive a quarter of an hour after the death of the mother, and, under more favourable circumstances, it is probable that it would have been saved. The urgency of the case precluded me from obtaining the stethoscope; and although in this instance examination by the hand was perfectly satisfactory, yet I have no doubt, when signs of life are more obscure, that its application would be invaluable in ascertaining their presence, as judiciously suggested by Dr. Kennedy.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Sept. 11, 1837.

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## STRANGULATED SCROTAL HERNIA,

### CONGENITAL.

### OPERATION,—CURE.

*To the Editor of* The Lancet.

Sir:—I beg to transmit to you the details of an interesting case of strangulated scrotal hernia, on which I operated, and should you consider them worthy of a place in your widely-circulating Journal, you will confer a favour on me, by giving them an early insertion. You will observe from this case, that however hopeless an operation might appear, still it is the bounden duty of the surgeon to urge his patient to accept the chance, which an operation *alone* can afford, of being rescued from the grasp of death. I am, Sir, your constant reader and obedient servant,

William Lambton, M.R.C.S.L.

96, Sloane-street, Sept. 1, 1837.

John Vine, ætat. 28, servant to a farmer, residing near Cranbrook, Kent, strong, of robust constitution, has been subject to hernia on the left side since the age of 19. (*The testicle on the hernia side had never descended.*) He states that the rupture had always been reducible; that since its first appearance he has been in the habit of wearing a truss, but has occasionally left it off for two or three days together, but that the least

exertion always brought down the hernia, which he could with facility *return himself*. He has laboured under no *positive* inconvenience until the 16th of July last, when, in using violent exertion, in turning a cart-horse, he felt great pain in the left groin, which, as he terms it, "doubled him up." Had no truss on at the time: he was obliged to be assisted home, and Mr. Ranger, of Cranbrook, his medical adviser, was immediately sent for.

On examination Mr. Ranger found that a large portion of omentum, and *some hard substance* at its posterior part, had descended into the scrotum. The taxis was resorted to without effect; he was then bled copiously, placed in the warm bath, and the taxis was again resorted to, but still without effect. Small doses of antim. tart. were exhibited, and every thing that could be done proved fruitless. Castor oil ℥j. was administered at bedtime.

July 17. Complains of great pain about the abdomen; pulse, 90, hard; had hiccough and vomiting during the night; countenance anxious; had no motion; the tumour now was about double the size of a hen's egg, and inobedient to the taxis. A purgative enema was administered, without bringing away any feculent matter.

Twelve o'clock, A.M. An operation was proposed, but the patient would not listen to the suggestion. In the course of the afternoon he was *again* spoken to on the subject, and he stated that a neighbour of his who had undergone the operation told him, "that if he had his time to go over again he would die rather than submit to it." Although from day to day the symptoms became more and more alarming, and the necessity of submitting to the operation was most strenuously urged; he still obstinately refused. His stomach could retain nothing; the constant hiccough and the gulping of bilious matter, together with the constipated state of his bowels, which had not been moved for *thirteen days*, proved that what ought to be done should be done quickly.

Dr. Jobson, of Cranbrook, was now sent for, and I accompanied him; one glance at the patient was sufficient; the glazed eye, the convulsive hiccough, the great tension of the belly, showing some of the convolutions of the intestines, and that peculiar anxious countenance which is so difficult to be described, strongly indicated the approach of death. All the entreaties of Dr. Jobson proved unavailing, and we returned home in despair. At eight o'clock, P.M., Dr. Jobson, who was most anxious about the case, held a consultation at his house, at which were present Messrs. Ranger, Corke, Hicks, and myself. It was resolved that we should immediately repair to the patient, and use our utmost endeavours to persuade him to submit to the operation: it was not, however, until after long and repeated entreaties that he at last consented.

*Operation.*—After shaving the hair from the pubes, I proceeded to make my first incision, from the upper part of the external abdominal ring, carrying it downwards, through the integuments, to nearly the fundus of the tumour. After dissecting carefully through the different layers of fascia I opened the sac, and evacuated about ℥iij of a dark-coloured fluid. I then proceeded to examine the contents of the sac, and besides the omentum and a knuckle of intestine, the testicle, which had never before descended, was contained in *the sac*. It was about the size of a hazel-nut; the parts were still healthy: the veins of the omentum were partially congested. After dividing the stricture, which was at the neck of the sac, and breaking down the adhesions, I returned the whole into the cavity of the abdomen, and brought the parts together by suture. An anodyne was administered to the patient, and he was put to bed.

30. Passed a tolerable night; had no return of the hiccough after the operation. At between six and seven o'clock this morning, had a free evacuation from the bowels; pulse 120; R. S. ℥xij.

℞ Olei ricini ℥j.; olei menth. pip. ℥ss.; ft. haust. Hora somni sumend.

31. Slept well; passed fluid stools, and much flatus per anum; no return of hiccough; slight thirst; pulse 90; countenance greatly improved.

August 1. Dressed the wound; scrotal portion nearly healed; slept well; bowels open; countenance cheerful; pulse 75, soft, and compressible; tongue clean and moist.

2. Wound looking healthy; complains of hunger; allowed tea and toast; pulse good; bowels open; says he feels quite happy, and is anxious to be allowed more to eat. Since this time he has been gradually improving; aperients administered when required.

6. Wound quite healed; he says that he never was in better health than he is at present.

His improvement since has been gradual, and, from a letter which I received yesterday, from Cranbrook, Vine is now able to resume his business.

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PERIOD OF FIRST UNION OF

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Dr. Coste, favourably known by his works on Embryology, some time ago addressed a note to the Academy of Sciences, Paris; in which he examines the following question:—

Is it possible to determine the epoch of the intra-uterine life, at which the Siamese twins were united, and to explain the manner of their union?

I know not, says M. Le Sauvage, Professor of Medicine at Caen, in Normandy, the data upon which M. Coste was led to deduce the corollaries which terminate his labours, but, without doubt, this is an occasion to recall to memory that, in a memoir which I had the honour to present to the Academy of Sciences, in the year 1829, ('Researches on Monstrosities, &c.') I was the first, I believe, to develop the primary conditions with respect to the formation of double monstrosities. I then demonstrated that no species of junction could be established except in the case of two germs being enveloped in one ovum, and this is my first law of *diplogenesis*.

It is upon these principles, based upon facts, which were reproduced in works of this nature, that the explanation was arrived at of the mechanism of the formation of double monstrosities by the sub-umbilical attachment of two individuals regularly constituted, a genus in which the Siamese twins ought to be included.

I believe, that I clearly demonstrated in my last memoir, that the envelop which Dr. Pockels designated the "Erythroid membrane," could only be the rudiment of the umbilical chord, before it was included in the amniotic sheath.

In applying these principles to the case of the Siamese twins, based upon observation, we are led to deduce the following corollaries:—

1. The Siamese twins have proceeded from one common ovum, containing two germs, and, consequently, in one common chorion.

2. They were fixed upon the chorion at two points, and their vascular and placentary systems necessarily adhered to each other.

3. The adherence by the sub-umbilical region was consecutive to the unition of the erythroid membrane, the juncture of which took place at their superior surfaces.

4. This adherence could only be established during the period at which the two embryos were still at the bottom of the amnotic infundibulum, and before the amnios, in an isolated manner, involved each of them.

5. If observers be correct in their opinion, with respect to the mode of evolution of the embryo at the first moments of existence, we ought to conclude that the attachment of the Siamese twins took place at the 15th or 20th day of their intra-uterine existence.*

* "Journal Complementaire des Sciences Medicales," May 1837.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET.

SIR:—I am a surgeon, residing in the country, and one of those who look forward to Saturday evening as perhaps the most pleasant in the week, for it is then that THE LANCET, instead of drawing blood, sheds that professional dew which keeps so many of us in a thriving condition, affording nutriment to the young, and freshness to the more advanced in years; for were all country practitioners to settle quietly in their homes, as many do, contented with their general medical education, well satisfied with a fast-filling ledger, and acquiring, together with gold, the practical experience *alone* which is derivable from a small circle, they must resign all hopes of benefitting largely the human race, and consent to dwindle into those pompous but really humble personages, "Village Apothecaries," gaining no credit to themselves, and, by their apathy, bringing discredit upon a profession the dignity and usefulness of which each member ought to support. These, Sir, are my feelings towards medical periodicals, of which I consider THE LANCET by far the best journal of medicine which the age has afforded, and begging to contribute somewhat to its contents, in the hope of doing so usefully, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR.

## TRANSPLANTATION OF THE CORNEA FOR THE CURE OF BLINDNESS.

*To* DR. BIGGER.

SIR:—I read with great pleasure, in THE LANCET of the 19th ult., some account of your operation for the transplantation of the cornea in certain cases of blindness, otherwise irremediable, and being struck with the value of the undertaking, if attended with success, I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, some alteration in the operation, which I think would materially promote its object.

In the cases mentioned by you, a slight degree of vision only was afforded, in consequence of, I presume, the succeeding inflammation being excessive.

To obviate the occurrence of this too serious a *sequitur*, seems to be the grand desideratum, which I think might be, in a great measure, accomplished by rendering the operation more simple. For in the mode of operating described, the substituted cornea is not only subjected to a considerable degree of handling, by placing it upon a piece of cork, and drilling holes through it by means of needles furnished with ligatures, but it is separated during a considerable time from the living animal from whose eye it has been taken, before it reaches its final destination; and that this unnecessary delay, which I believe to be of great importance, should be got rid of, I

beg to propose that the eye of the patient be *first* operated on, and the lids closed; that the substituted cornea be then obtained, of the *exact size required*, and immediately adapted to the eye of the individual operated on.

Now, if the *exact size* could be regulated by an instrument contrived for the purpose, I conceive that the necessity for the ligatures would be done away with, and with them, perhaps, the chief source of the destructive inflammation, which so usually follows the present mode. In this case the eyelids should be kept closed until union has taken place. In the mean time any inflammatory symptoms should be actively opposed by the antiphlogistic treatment.

Practice can only prove what kind of instrument is most suitable for securing the relative sizes, both of the displaced and the substituted cornea, which, as it is of great importance, would well repay any ingenious surgeon who would devote his attention to the subject.

It has struck me, that an instrument resembling, in some measure, a couple of Beer's knives, united at the back, and elevated a little towards the sides, the blade possessing the same advantage of increasing in thickness, thereby preventing the escape of the aqueous humour, might answer. Without some instrument of this kind I conceive it to be almost impossible to obtain the cornea of the *exact size required*, without which but little success can be anticipated from so delicate and difficult an operation, conducted, as it always will be, under many disadvantages which can in no way be obviated. I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Sept. 7, 1837. THE SUGGESTER.

## CONTROLLING POWER OF VACCINATION

### AFTER CONTAMINATION WITH VARIOLA.

*To the Editor of* THE LANCET.

Sir:—Allow me to ask Mr. Pritchard, of Hereford, how he knows that his patients (mentioned at p. 899 of THE LANCET, Sept. 16th) would not have died from small-pox if they had not been previously vaccinated? I have never known a reason for concluding that "*Vaccination has no power of preventing, or of even modifying, variola, if not had recourse to before the system has become contaminated;*" but I have known good reasons for supposing the contrary; and, after reading Mr. Pritchard's letter, why may I not suppose that if the nurse had not been vaccinated she would have died; or why may I not presume that if the other patients had been lately re-vaccinated they would have had a mild, distinct form of variola.

We cannot judge from a small number of cases, when we know that constitutions bear the complaint so very differently,—that some constitutions are so very much more affected by the complaint than others; for we frequently see four or six children, in one family, ill at the same time from variola: one dies; a second has a violent, confluent (21 days) variety; a third, a mild, distinct, (10 days) kind; a fourth has the eruption, (which dies off on the 7th day), but with fever so slight as to admit of its eating and playing as usual.

Every one will judge from his own experience. I have, unfortunately, seen a very great number affected with small-pox; and, speaking generally, *I place confidence in the power of cow-pox to prevent, or to modify, small-pox.*

I understand cow-pox to be a complaint produced by taking clear lymph from a pustule, on the seventh or eight day after innoculation, (before the necessary, surrounding inflammation is considerable,) by inserting it in a puncture, or scratch, made *through* the cuticle of a person in a *good state of* health, and which complaint produces *ulceration* of the *entire* skin where the pustule is situated, leaving a scar with *pits*, or small *indents*, at the bottom of it. I cannot admit that a person has been fairly, or effectually, vaccinated, if the complaint has not left a *deep* scar. I never feel *satisfied* without a *honey-comb* scar, but in the absence of it I *always re-vaccinate.*

We may as well start a mail-coach with one horse, and expect the coachman "to keep his time," as expect that vaccination will succeed where the lymph has been improperly taken, or where the constitution of the person has been, at the time of innoculation, in a state of disturbance, from teething, cold, visceral disease, or other cause.

Speaking, then, of *fair* vaccination only, and speaking generally, I should say that I think if I were to inoculate one arm with cow-pox, and the other with small-pox, the former would take precedence, and the latter would be *very much* modified. Nay, further; I think that if I were to inoculate one arm for small-pox, and, in from six to ten days after that * (or as long after natural infection) to inoculate the other arm for cow-pox, the same results *even then* would follow. I speak from experiments and observations made before I was in practice on my own account, and many years ago. The only question in my mind is, whether the vaccine lymph can, or cannot, do now what it did twenty years ago? I think that it *is* equally efficient. I have seen a person die from small-pox, after having had cow-pox; and I have seen a person die from small-pox, taken naturally, after having been violently affected for some years previously with small-pox, for which he had then been inoculated. These are rare exceptions. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. ALLISON, M.R.C.S.

Retford, Sept. 18th, 1837.

* Before the constitution was disturbed.

## LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

*Monday, Sept.* 25, 1837.

Late Dr. Uwins.—The first meeting of the above Society for the new season, was held this evening. Mr. Bryant, President, who, in his address, announced the death of Dr. Uwins, an old member of the Society; it had been usual to adjourn on such occasions; but the council now thought that this proceeding was somewhat unmeaning, and should be discontinued, and that the Society should adopt some other evidence of its respect. It was, accordingly, eventually agreed that a communication should be made to the family of the deceased, expressing the condolence of the Society, and their admiration of his character and attainments. From a conversation which subsequently arose, it appeared that about four months since, Dr. Uwins, after dining at Greenwich, became much heated in hurrying to the steam-boat to return to town, and during his voyage felt very chilly and uncomfortable. He was laid up for some days; his tongue was dark-red, and glossy, giving evidence of great disturbance of the whole mucous tract of the alimentary canal; he had a pustule on the margin of the cornea, severe inflammation of the conjunctiva, a boil on the back of the neck, considerable inflammation of the testis, and loss of appetite. The pulse, however, remained natural and healthy in every respect. From this attack he recovered, and again saw his patients, but did not, as recommended by his medical friends, retire to the country for a time to rest and recruit. On the contrary, he went about, and lived as usual. He suffered from diarrhœa a week or two since; and on Thursday, the 14th, at the earnest request of his family, journeyed a few miles out of town. After a long walk on the same day, he became worse, and on the Friday morning, Mr. Headland, on visiting him, found him insensible. He was brought to town on Monday at his own request, and expired on Thursday, the 20th. His pulse was natural, in every respect, up to the day preceding his death. He was always an ailing man, though extremely vivacious. He suffered much from bilious and dyspeptic attacks, and left the field of general practice, because his physical powers were unequal to its fatigues. There was a character about him, Dr. Whiting said, which originated in physical deficiencies,—a want of fibre, and a great irritability of the nervous system; his mind seemed always on the stretch to keep his ideas in the proper track, and after much "wear and tear" of life, his physical powers proved unable to withstand serious disease.

Some remarks followed, on the best mode of treating constitutions like that of Dr. Uwins, when treatment could be resorted to sufficiently early. Was the best system that of stimulation, to keep up action; or were mental rest and physical self-denial best? Generally speaking, the latter plan was most correct, though, in some cases, an opposite course was required. In such individuals, however, sleep was the state in which cessation from action was most entire; and, occasionally, an essential consideration was to ascertain what quantity of narcotic medicine would procure the composure which persons of this kind sought in vain to acquire without it. Some members of the Society spoke of the injury resulting to persons of nervous temperament by the stimulation of fermented liquors used as a part of diet, and contended that the advantages of total abstinence from such beverages, were very great to them.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Senate of the University of London have not yet published any "curriculum." It *ought* to publish none. The systems of education should be left free. The Senate, however, might at once announce the subjects on which candidates for the degrees would be examined, and the modes and times in which the examinations would be conducted. Mr. Girdlestone's apprehensions and complaints are but too well founded.

Marylebone Infirmary.—We understand that objections have been raised against one of the candidates for the office of surgeon in the Marylebone Infirmary, having, in the course of his practice as a surgeon, supplied medicines to his patients. It is well known, however, that no bills were delivered, or charges made on account of the medicines so furnished. Still, if the charges had been made, that circumstance could offer no proper or valid objection to the appointment of any practitioner to such an office. The high qualifications of the gentlemen in question, render the objection nothing more or less than a frivolous and vexatious absurdity.

*Mr. V. Roberts* should apply, by letter, to the Registrar of the University, for a copy of the regulations which he mentions.

J. V., of King-street, is informed that we never give advice upon such occasions as that which has induced him to write to us. If he be reasonably discontented with his present medical adviser, he should seek an opinion elsewhere.

*Medicus* should not write on such a subject as vaccination anonymously. In reply to his second letter we must say, that our pages would cease to be "immaculate," in one respect, if we printed either of his present communications. We await his authenticated facts.